rfojee Rajah. 1830

GENERAL ZOOLOGY,

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

by

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens.

Engraved principally by

M^RS GRIFFITH.

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GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

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BIRDS.

ORDER

PICÆ.

BUCEROS. HORNBILL.

Generic Character.

Rostrum magnum, extrorsum serratum, mandibula superiore (plerisque) appendice aucta.	*Bill* very large, serrated in an outward direction, and furnished (in most species) with a large appendix on the upper mandible.
Nares parvæ, rotundatæ, pone rostri basin.	*Nostrils* small, round, behind the base of the bill.
Palpebræ ciliis validis cinctæ.	*Eyelids* strongly ciliated.
Lingua brevissima, subtriangularis, plana.	*Tongue* very short, subtriangular, flat.
Crura valida, brevia: pedes gressorii.	*Legs* short and strong: feet gressorial.

THE birds of this remarkable genus may be considered as holding the same rank in the old continent with the Toucans in the new. Like the Toucans they are distinguished by the enormous size of their beaks, which, in most species, are rendered still more extraordinary by the addition of a

large prominence or appendix seated on the upper mandible, differing in shape in the different species. The Hornbills may be said to be both carnivorous and frugivorous, feeding not only on various berries and other vegetable substances, but also on any putrid animal substances, and not unfrequently on many of the smaller kind of living animals, as mice, birds, &c. but perhaps principally on insects. Their large bills are of much less real than apparent strength, the substance being not solid, but of a cancellated internal structure: the mandibles are serrated in an outward direction, and the serratures are often irregular, owing to the injury the bill occasionally receives during its employment in seizing on various vegetable and animal matters. The Hornbills vary much in the appearance of the bill during the different periods of their age: the process or appendix not exhibiting its genuine form till the full growth of the bird; a circumstance which, added to the difference between the males and females, often causes great difficulty in the determination of the species.

RHINOCEROS HORNBILL.

1811, Aug. 1 London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street

RHINOCEROS HORNBILL.

Buceros Rhinoceros. *B. niger, cauda apice alba, rostro flavescente, galea recurvata supra rubra.*

Black Hornbill, with white-tipped tail, yellowish beak, and recurved casque red above.

Buceros Rhinoceros. *B. cornu mandibulari frontis recurvata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Rhinoceros Avis. *Aldrov.* 1. *p.* 84. *Besl. mus. t.* 20.

Horned Indian Raven, or Rhinoceros Bird. *Will. orn. p.* 127. *Edw. pl.* 281. B. *Pl. Enl.* 934. *Nat. Misc.* 2. *pl.* 41.

Rhinoceros Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Le Calao-Rhinoceros. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 1. 2.

THIS, which is perhaps the most remarkable of all the species yet known, is well described and figured in Monsr. Levaillant's work on the rarer birds of India and America. Monsr. Levaillant however is mistaken in supposing that the bill alone had hitherto made its appearance in modern collections, since a very fine and complete specimen existed in the Leverian Museum, and which was long ago figured in the Naturalist's Miscellany. Monsr. Levaillant had the good fortune to contemplate this species in a living state, a specimen having been brought, during his residence at the Cape of Good Hope, from the island of Java in the East Indies, its native residence. The general size of the Rhinoceros Hornbill is that of a hen turkey, but its shape is more slender in proportion: the neck is of moderate length, and the tail slightly cuneated; the colour of the whole bird is black,

except the lower part of the abdomen and tip of the tail, which are white: the bill, which is enormous in proportion to the bird, measures about ten inches in length, and is of a slightly curved shape, sharp-pointed, serrated in a somewhat irregular manner on the edges, and furnished at the base of the upper mandible with an extremely large process, continued for a considerable space in a parallel direction with the bill, and then turned upwards in a contrary direction, or in the manner of a reverted horn: this process is divided into two portions by a longitudinal black line, the part above the line being of a bright red, the part below yellow, and the back part or rising base, next the head, black: the bill itself is of similar colour with the process, being black at the base, the remainder yellow, tinged with bright red towards the base: the legs are short, strong, and of a pale yellow colour. In the specimen described by Monsr. Levaillant the abdomen was entirely black; the tail, as in the above described specimen, tipped with white, and the whole plumage exhibited a slight blueish gloss when exposed to a strong light: the eyes were blackish; the eye-lashes long, black, and flattish. This bird was of a timid disposition, endeavouring to conceal itself from view, and of a dull and heavy appearance. It did not walk, but hopped along in the manner of a crow. The only appearance of liveliness which it exhibited was when its food was brought by the person who had the care of it: at such times it ran forwards with extended wings, opening its bill and uttering a

slight scream of joy. It was fed with biscuit steeped in water, flesh either raw or dressed, rice, pease, &c. Monsr. Levaillant one day offered it some newly killed small birds which he had lately shot, and which it readily devoured entire, after bruising them for a considerable time in its bill. It was said also, during its voyage from India, to have always pursued rats and mice whenever it perceived them, though it never was nimble enough to catch one. Its monstrous bill, which at first appears so formidable a weapon, is by no means such in reality, and Monsr. Levaillant assures us that he several times put his hand into the bill without feeling the slightest pain, though the bird exerted all its endeavours to wound it. Monsr. Levaillant adds, that the Hornbills in general are, in his opinion, naturally carnivorous, all those which he observed in Africa feeding on serpents, lizards, insects, &c. and sometimes on carrion.

I must not omit to observe that the specimen of the Rhinoceros Hornbill in the Leverian Museum differed from that described by Monsr. Levaillant in having the lower part of the belly, and the tail white, the latter marked by a broad black bar across the middle; agreeing in this respect with the description given by Brisson.

AFRICAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Africanus. *B. niger subcristatus, abdomine albo, galea ascendente supra plana.*
Slightly-crested black Hornbill, with white abdomen, and ascending casque flat at top.
Buceros Africanus. *B. niger subcristatus, fronte ossea plana antrorsum subulata, corpore nigro, abdomine rectricibusque apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Rhinoceros Avis. *Will. orn. t.* 17. *f.* 2. *Besl. mus. t.* 9. *No.* 7.
Brac, ou Calao d'Afrique. *Buff. ois.*
African Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Labat and others as of the size of a turkey, and entirely of a black colour: the beak both in shape and colour seems considerably allied to that of the Rhinoceros Hornbill, but the process or casque runs strait forwards instead of reverting at the tip as in that species. A specimen is said to have been in the Leyden Museum which differed in having the abdomen and vent white, the head somewhat crested, and the tail tipped with white. Native of Africa.

CRESCENT HORNBILL.

Buceros niger, femoribus caudæ basi apiceque albis, rostro flavescente, galea sursum lunata.

Black Hornbill, with thighs, base, and tip of tail white, yellowish bill, and casque lunated upwards.

Le Calao a casque en croissant. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 13.

ALLIED in size and general appearance to the Rhinoceros and two-horned Hornbills: colour black with a blueish gloss: thighs, vent, and tail tawny-white, but the latter crossed in the middle by a very broad black bar: bill of similar size and proportion to that of the Rhinoceros Hornbill, and of a yellowish colour: the casque large, and shaped like a crescent or boat longitudinally affixed by its bottom to the ridge of the upper mandible: it is not concave at the top, but flattened, and the two ends rise up one before and the other behind the base of the mandible, that in front somewhat exceeding the length of the other: the legs are short and of a brown colour. Native of Java, where, according to the account of a Dutch officer, communicated to Monsr. Levaillant, it frequents large woods, uniting in troops in order to devour carrion.

UNICORN HORNBILL.

Buceros Monoceros. *B. subcristatus niger, abdomine lateribusque rectricum albis, rostro flavescente, galea compressa antice acuminata supra nigra.*

Slightly-crested Black Hornbill, with abdomen and sides of the tail-feathers white; the bill yellowish, with compressed casque black above and pointed in front.

Buceros Malabaricus.? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Pied Hornbill.? *Lath. syn.*

Le Calao Unicorne. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 9. 10. 11. 12.

THIS species has been well described by the Count de Buffon under the name of Calao de Malabar. "It was brought, says he, from Pondicherry, and lived the whole of the summer in the court yard of the Marchioness de Pons, who was so obliging as to present it to me. It was as large as a common Raven, or twice as large as a crow, measuring two feet and a half in length from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, which it had lost in its passage to France, and which, though beginning to grow again, had by no means attained its full length; so that we may presume the whole length of the bird may be about three feet: the bill was eight inches long, and two broad, and was bent fifteen lines from the strait position: the second bill, if it may be so called, sat, like a horn, close on the first, following its curvature, and extending from the base to within two inches of the point: its height was two inches and two lines, so that, measuring in the middle, the bill, together

with its horn, formed the height of four inches: near the head they were both of them fifteen lines across: the horn was six inches long, and its extremity appeared to have been shortened and split by accident, so that we may reckon it to be half an inch longer: this horn, on the whole, has the shape of a real bill, truncated and closed at its extremity; but at the junction it is marked by a very perceptible furrow, drawn near the middle, and following all the curvature of this false bill, which does not adhere to the skull, but its posterior portion, which rises on the head, is still more extraordinary; being naked and fleshy, and covered with living skin, through which this parasite member receives its nutritious juices: the true bill terminates in a blunt point, and is strong, consisting of a horny and almost bony substance, extended in laminæ, the layers and undulations of which may be perceived: the false bill is much thinner, and may be even bent by the fingers: it is of a light substance, disposed internally into small cells, in some degree, as Edwards observes, resembling those of an honeycomb: Wormius says it consists of a matter like crab's eyes: the false bill is black from the tip to three inches behind it, and there is a line of the same black at its origin, as well as at the root of the true bill: all the rest is yellowish white. Wormius observes the same thing, and adds that the inside of the bill and the palate are black. A white, folded skin meets the root of the true bill above on both sides, and is inserted near the corners of the bill in the black skin that encircles the

eyes: the eyelid is furnished with long lashes arched behind: the eye is red-brown, and appears brighter or more animated when the bird is irritated: the head, which appears small in proportion to the enormous bill it supports, bears a considerable resemblance to that of a Jay: the whole form of the bird seeming to be composed as it were of the feathers and movements of the Jay, Raven, and Magpie. These resemblances have struck most observers, and have obtained it the name of the Indian Raven, Horned Crow, and Horned Pie. The feathers of the head and neck were black, and it had the power of bristling them up like those of a jay: the back and wings were also black, and accompanied by a slight reflexion of green and violet: the breast and belly were of a dull white; the exterior quill-feathers tipped with white: the tail consisted of six white quills, black at the root, and four entirely black: the legs were black, scaly, thick, and strong, and the claws long, but not sharp. This bird hopped with both feet at once, forwards and sideways, like a jay or magpie: when at rest its head seemed to recline on its shoulders: when disturbed it swelled and raised itself with an air of boldness, but its general gait was heavy and dull; its resemblance to the raven and magpie giving it a kind of ignoble aspect, suited to its disposition. It swallowed raw flesh, and would also eat lettuces, which it first bruised with its bill: it caught rats, and even devoured a small bird which was thrown to it alive: its voice was a short hoarse croak; and it also uttered at intervals a sound

exactly similar to the clucking of a hen: it was fond of warmth, spreading its wings to the sun, and shuddering at a passing cloud or breeze: it lived only three months at Paris, dying before the end of summer."

This species, according to Monsr. Levaillant, is found not only in Malabar, but in many other parts of India, as well as in Ceylon and other Indian islands. Its length, according to this author, is thirty inches from the top of the head to the end of the tail, which itself measures twelve inches: its colour is black, glossed with green and purple; the breast, belly, thighs, and vent-feathers white: the three outer feathers both of the wings and tail are white, the three outer tail-feathers, being somewhat shorter than the rest, cause the tail to be slightly rounded at the extremity: the lower mandible, as Buffon observes, is surrounded by a white wrinkled skin, and the orbits of the eyes by a black one: the casque or rostral appendix is flat on its hind part, where it is wider than in other parts, and is covered by the living skin of a black colour. This species, according to Levaillant, has the largest beak in proportion to its size of any bird of the genus, since it measures nine inches in length, and nearly five in depth, reckoning the appendix together with the beak: the mandibles are curved and strongly toothed: the casque is prolonged in front into a kind of horn, and is flat on the sides, and marked by two or three parallel furrows or streaks. The female differs from the male in size, being rather smaller, and in having the casque less ele-

vated and its point less prominent. These birds frequent high woods, perching on large trees, and in preference on the dead boughs: they nestle in the hollows of the decayed trunks, laying four eggs of a dirty white colour. The young are at first entirely naked, and their bills have merely a slight ridge or longitudinal crest of about three or four lines high; but by the time their bodies are covered with a greyish-rufous down, the ridge or crest of the bill enlarges, and rises every day in height, and in the space of about twelve or fifteen days begins to exhibit something of its future form, though by no means sufficient to shew the decided character of the species, which is not clearly defined till the space of three months, when the young take their flight. The casque at this period exhibits the lateral furrows and the black patch in front; the point however does not project till the bird has arrived at the full period of its growth and plumage. This part is subject to frequent accidents, from striking against the branches of trees while the animal is endeavouring to detach the bark in order to obtain the insects, small lizards, and tree-frogs which lurk beneath. The above curious particulars were communicated to Levaillant by Monsr. Lecors, who had passed many years in the island of Ceylon in the Dutch service, and who had amused himself with rearing several of these birds.

The description of this species given by Sonnerat is, according to Levaillant, incorrect, and the accompanying figure faulty, and this, in the opinion

of our author, is the case with the rest of the descriptions and figures in that publication.

WHITE-BEAKED HORNBILL.

Buceros albirostris. *B. subcristatus niger, abdomine apicibusque remigum et rectricum albis, rostro albido, galea compressa antice obtusa macula nigra.*

Slightly-crested Black Hornbill, with the abdomen and tips of the wing and tail-feathers white, the bill whitish with compressed obtuse-fronted casque marked by a black spot.

Pied Hornbill.? *Lath. syn.*

Buceros Malabaricus.? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Calao a bec blanc. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 14.

So extremely near is the resemblance between this bird and the Unicorn Hornbill that it requires all the eloquence of Monsr. Levaillant to persuade us that it is any thing more than a variety, or perhaps a sexual difference of the preceding species; differing perhaps in the less advanced stage of growth of the rostral appendix, which instead of projecting into an absolute point or horn in front, finishes obtusely on that part. We must however state what Monsr. Levaillant advances in defence of his ranking it as a separate species.

" This bird, says he, which was sent me from Chandernagor, where it had been killed, appears to me to be a new species hitherto undescribed by authors. Its length, from the top of the head to the end of the tail, is twenty inches, of which the tail alone measures half: the bill, if taken along

its curvature, measures four inches and three lines, and the thickness of both mandibles, taken together, is about eighteen lines: they are nearly equal, irregularly toothed on their edges, and end in obtuse points: the casque or process occupies nearly two thirds of the length of the bill, covering the front, to which it adheres: it is truncated in front, where it terminates in a thin edge, swelling gradually upwards on the sides, the ridge or upper part forming a more elevated arc of a circle in the middle: it is terminated behind by a large rounded point, black above and round its border: in front is also a black patch, which descends a little on the upper mandible, which is edged at its base by an irregular black band of only two lines in width: the lower mandible is bordered on each side its base by a much broader black band, which terminates in a point beneath the bill: both mandibles are also edged with black along the serrated part, and, as well as the mouth, are black internally; while externally both the bill and casque are of an ivory whiteness. After this description of the bird we might readily suppose it a mere variety of the Unicorn Hornbill; but, on a careful comparison of the two birds, I am convinced that they are distinct species, notwithstanding this similarity. In the Unicorn Hornbill the casque is flattened and furrowed on its sides, and terminates behind in a living skin. In the present bird on the contrary it is smooth, swelled on the sides, exceeding in its middle part the diameter of the mandibles, and is closed behind by a horny substance similar to that

of the rest of the casque, and even more solid, since on the other parts it yields to the pressure of the fingers: these two characters therefore evidently prove that these birds form two distinct species. The feathers of the hindhead are long, slender, loose-webbed, and form a pendent crest of a black colour, as are also the neck, shoulders, back, scapulars, wings, and tail; the latter and the wing-coverts exhibiting a greenish gloss: the wings and side-feathers of the tail are tipped with white, the two middle tail-feathers being totally black: the breast, belly, sides, thighs, and vent-feathers are white: the legs and claws black: the orbits of the eyes, and the base of the lower mandible are surrounded by a bare skin, which in the dried bird is of a brownish colour: the upper eyelids are ciliated, and the nostrils covered with hairs rising over the edge of the casque."

Monsr. Levaillant received no account of the manners of this bird, but considers the above description fully sufficient to prevent its being confounded with the preceding species.

BIFID-CASQUED HORNBILL.

Buceros bicornis. *B. subcristatus niger, abdomine medioque remigum & rectricum albis, rostro flavescente, galea concava antrorsum bicorni.*

Slightly-crested black Hornbill, with abdomen and middle of the wing and tail-feathers white, yellowish bill, and concave casque with two-horned front.

Buceros bicornis. *B. fronte ossea plana, antrorsum bicorni. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Buceros bicornis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Philippine Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Le Calao bicorne. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 7. 8.*

Calao avis. *Petiv. gaz. t. 31. f. 1. Buff. 7. p. 157.*

Size of a female Turkey, but of a more slender shape: colour black, slightly glossed with blue, the upper part of the breast, belly, thighs, and vent-feathers white: the base of the larger wing-feathers, except of the two exterior ones, of the same colour, forming a white patch on each wing: the tail crossed in the middle, except on the two middle feathers, by a white bar. The bill is as large in proportion as in the Rhinoceros Hornbill, and is of a yellowish colour, with a very large casque, longitudinally hollowed above, and terminated in front by two lengthened hornlike processes: the base of both mandibles, and the back of the casque edged by a bar of black. It is observed by Levaillant that Willoughby and Petiver in their descriptions of this species say that there is only a single white feather on each side the tail,

"a particularity, says Levaillant, which, so far as my examination of more than three thousand species of birds allows me to pronounce, exists in no bird yet known." In fact, as we have stated above, the tail has three white feathers on each side. The bifid-casqued Hornbill is a native of India and the Indian isles.

VAR.

Size of a Hen: bill somewhat bent, serrated, diaphanous, and of the colour of cinnabar, measuring seven inches in length: upper mandible furnished at the top with a helmet a span long, nearly three inches broad, and flat on the top: tongue scarcely an inch long: head small, and as far as the eyes, black: pupils blue: irides white: eyelids beset with black bristles: head and neck rufous; belly black: back and rump brownish ash: legs and thighs yellowish: greater quill-feathers fulvous: tail white. Native of the Philippine isles: has a voice like that of a hog or calf: considered by the Gentoos as a sacred bird: lives in woods, and feeds on the Indian fig, pistachios, &c. &c. described by Camelli in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. 23. p. 1394.

CONCAVE-CASQUED HORNBILL.

Buceros cavatus. *B. subcristatus niger, collo subferrugineo, rostro flavescente apice subrubro, galea concava antrorsum obtusa.*
Black Hornbill, with subferruginous neck, yellowish bill with reddish tip, and concave casque obtuse in front.
Le Calao a casque concave. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 3. 4. 5. 6.

Greatly allied to the bifid-casqued Hornbill, but differing in colour, and in the rostral casque being truncated in front instead of being produced at the tips into two lengthened processes: the general shape of this part is similar in both species, being longitudinally concave, with a deep middle furrow: in the present species however the base of the bill is not marked as in the preceding with a black bar, and the hind part terminates in a rounded or bulging back, while in the bifid-casqued Hornbill it is flattened on that part: the whole bill, with the casque, is of a whitish colour, tending to brown towards the tip: the face and chin are black; the neck pale ochre-coloured, and the whole remainder of the plumage black: the feathers of the back part of the head are slightly lengthened, and of a narrow shape; forming a slight approach to a pendent crest. The plumage of this bird in its young state differs greatly from that which it exhibits in its advanced or perfect state, being ash-grey, with the neck and breast rufous, and the quill-feathers and lower part of the abdomen blackish; the bill shorter in proportion, and the casque,

as may be supposed, less elevated than in the full-grown bird. This species is supposed to be a native of the Philippine isles. The bird in its young or unadvanced state is mistakenly considered by Buffon as a distinct species, and described under the name of Calao des Moluques. See the Bontian Hornbill of the present work.

VIOLACEOUS HORNBILL.

Buceros violaceus. *B. nigro-violaceus, abdomine caudæ lateribus remigumque apicibus albis, rostro albido, galea compressa antrorsum obtusa macula nigra.*

Violaceous-black Hornbill, with the abdomen and sides of the wing and tail-feathers white, whitish bill, and compressed casque obtuse in front and marked by a black spot.

Le Calao violet. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 19.

THIS also is very much allied to the Unicorn Hornbill, from which it differs in its somewhat smaller size, which is intermediate between that of the Unicorn and White-Beaked species: of the two however it is, according to Levaillant, most allied to the former, having the rostral casque flat on the sides, not swelled as in the white-billed species: from both it differs in the colour of its plumage, of which the disposition is the same. When viewed in a full light it is very richly glossed with violet, green, and purple reflexions, though when viewed in the shade it appears of a greenish black: the lower part of the breast, the belly, tips of the wings,

and three lateral tail-feathers are white: the bill is of a yellowish white, shaped like that of the white-beaked Hornbill, the base of both mandibles, as well as that of the casque, being ornamented by a band of crimson, which at the base of the lower mandible extends to some distance beneath the eyes, and is crossed by two narrow black bars: the casque, like that of the immediately preceding species, is marked on each side by two longitudinal furrows, and by a large black patch in front: the eyes are of a bright reddish-brown.

The bird is a native of Ceylon, and was examined in a living state by Monsr. Levaillant in a menagerie at the Cape of Good Hope, whither it had been brought by a Dutch vessel returning from India. It shewed a remarkable degree of docility and attachment towards its keeper, and was fed with meat, either raw or dressed, as well as with various kinds of vegetables. It also pursued and readily caught both rats and mice, which it swallowed entire, after having rubbed them in its bill. It was a general peace-maker in the menagery, and whenever a quarrel arose among any of the other birds, it immediately ran to them, and by the strokes of its beak enforced a suspension of hostilities. It even kept the larger birds in awe, and Levaillant once saw it cause an Ostrich to run away with all its speed, pursuing it half flying and half running. In short it became the formidable tyrant of the whole menagery, which it imposed upon by the size of its enormous bill rather than

by any genuine power; thus proving the general truth, that appearance alone often proves a successful substitute for reality.

ABYSSINIAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Abyssinicus. *B. niger, remigibus primoribus albis, secundariis ferrugineis, rostro nigro, galea abrupto-orbiculata.*

Black Hornbill, with white primary quills, ferruginous secondary, and black bill with abrupt-orbicular casque.

Buceros Abyssinicus. *B. rostro nigro compresso, fronte gibbosa orbiculata cærulea, corpore nigro: remigibus primoribus albis, secundariis fulvo-fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Abba Gumba. *Bruce trav.*

Calao d'Abyssinie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 779.

THIS species seems to have been first distinctly described by Mr. Bruce, who informs us that in the eastern parts of Abyssinia it is known by the name of *Abba Gumba*, and in the western side of Tacazzè by that of *Erkoom:* the first of these names being apparently given it from the groaning noise which it makes. In the region of Sennaar it is called *Teir el Naciba*, or the Bird of Destiny.

" This bird, says Mr. Bruce, is all of a black, or rather black mixed with soot-colour; the large feathers of the wing are ten in number, milk-white both without and within: the tip of his wings reaches very nearly to his tail: his beak and head measured together are eleven inches and a half, and his head three inches and a quarter: at his neck he has those protuberances like the Turkey-

Cock, which are of a light blue, but turn red upon his being chafed, or in the time when the hen is laying. The colour of the eye is of a dark brown or rather a reddish cast, but darker still as it approaches the pupil; he has very large eye-lashes both upper and lower, but especially his upper: from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail is three feet ten inches; the breadth, from one point of the wing to the other extended is six feet: the length of the thighs is seven inches, and that of the legs six inches and five eighths: it has three toes before, and one behind, but they are not very strong, nor seemingly made to tear up carcasses: the length of the foot to the hinder toe is one inch six lines, the innermost is one inch seven lines, the middle two inches two lines, and the last outer one two inches one line. I have seen the Erkoom with eighteen young ones: it runs upon the ground more willingly than it flies, but when raised, flies both strong and far: it has a rank smell, and is said to live in Abyssinia upon dead carcasses. I never saw it approach any of these, and what convinces me this is untrue is that I never saw one of them follow the army, where there was always a general assembly of all the birds of prey in Abyssinia. It was very easy to see what was its food by its place of rendezvous, which was in the fields of teff, upon the tops of which are always a number of green beetles; these he strips off by drawing the stalk through his beak, so that it appears to be serrated, and, often as I had occasion to open this bird, I never found any thing in him but the green

scarabæus or beetle. He has a putrid or stinking smell, which, I suppose, is the reason he has been imagined to feed upon carrion. The Erkoom builds in large thick trees, always, if he can, near churches; has a covered nest, like that of a Magpie, but four times as large as an Eagle's: it places its nest firm upon the trunk, without endeavouring to make it high from the ground: the entry is always on the East side."

Mr. Bruce adds that this bird walks in the manner of a Raven, and does not jump or hop in the manner that many of the Crow kind do; that at times it runs with very great velocity, and that in its running it very much resembles the turkey or bustard when his head is turned from the spectator.

Mr. Latham describes the bill of this species as measuring nine inches in length, slightly bent the whole length, and compressed on the sides; both mandibles channelled on the insides, and blunt at the tips: on the top of the upper a protuberance of a semicircular shape, two inches and a half in diameter, and fifteen lines broad at the base, which is over the eyes: this excrescence is of the same substance with the bill, but so very thin as easily to yield to the pressure of the fingers: the height of the bill, with the appendix, measures vertically almost three inches and three quarters.

The young, according to Levaillant, are of a brownish black colour, with the larger wing-feathers rufous-white, and such seems to have been the specimen described by Buffon.

GALEATED HORNBILL.

Buceros Galeatus. *B. niger, abdomine caudaque albis, fascia caudali nigra, rostro conico subflavo, galea subquadrato-convexa rubra.*

Black Hornbill, with abdomen and tail white, the latter marked by a black bar; the bill conic and yellowish, with squarish-convex red casque.

Buceros galeatus. *B. rostro conico, basi mandibulæ superioris supra maxime gibbosa subquadrata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Calao a casque rond. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 933. *Edw.* 281. c.

Helmet Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Known till very lately by the bill alone, which has long since made its appearance in the European museums. In a specimen described by Mr. Latham the length of this bill was eight inches. It is nearly strait, and, as far as the mandibles reach, is of a conical figure; the top of the upper mandible being continued upwards into a gibbosity of a squarish form, making the bill at this part four inches and a half in depth: this is rounded behind, and almost flat in front; the front being a true or solid bone, an inch in thickness, and of a white colour, while the sides are thin, transparent, and, together with the half of the bill next the base, of a deep red colour; the tip of the bill being white: the nostrils are seated immediately above the orbits of the eyes, and from them commences a wrinkled ridge, passing across the gibbous part to the front: at the back part of the skull are usually attached a few small black feathers.

Edwards observes that this beak seems to imply a bird of a different genus from that of the Hornbills; an observation so much the more important, since Monsr. Levaillant, whose extensive knowledge of the feathered tribe so justly entitles his opinion to attention, has no hesitation in pronouncing that this bill must belong to a bird widely removed from the Hornbill tribe; and he even ventures to affirm that it must belong to the class of aquatic birds. This he considers as sufficiently proved from the nature of the plumes which sometimes adhere to the specimens: these, he says, have smooth and close-set barbs like those of the Anseres. Monsr. Levaillant proceeds still farther, and infers, from the extreme solidity and heaviness of the skull, that the bird is of the number of those which have not the power of flight, unless it should have wings of a very extraordinary amplitude. Unfortunately however for the above plausible conjectures of Monsr. Levaillant, and as a proof how cautious a naturalist should be in indulging speculations of this nature, the bird itself has been lately introduced into the British Museum, and is a genuine Buceros, agreeing in point of habit and proportions with the rest of the tribe. Its total length is four feet, of which the tail measures two: the head, breast, back, and wings are black; the abdomen, thighs, vent-feathers, and tail white, but the latter is marked near the tip by a broad black bar, and is pretty strongly cuneiform, the two middle feathers measuring twenty-four inches, the two next twenty-one inches, and the three exterior

ones on each side twelve inches: the legs are strong, and of a black colour: the wings reach only about three inches along the tail. This species is said to inhabit the same regions with the major part of the genus.

UNDULATED HORNBILL.

Buceros undulatus. *B. subcristatus nigro-violaceus, gula nuda cærulescente, cauda alba, rostro albido, galea transversim fusco-sulcata.*

Slightly-crested black Hornbill, with naked blueish throat, white tail, and whitish bill with the casque transversely undulated by brown furrows.

Le Calao a casque festonné. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 20. 21.

This species may be considered as the most beautiful, or, to speak perhaps more properly, the least deformed of all the Hornbills, the beak exhibiting an appearance more proportioned to the size of the bird, and the colours a greater degree of variety and elegance than in the rest of the tribe. The length of the bird, exclusive of the bill, is about thirty inches, and the bill measures only five inches in length, and two in thickness, including the crest or casque. The colour of the bird is black, with a strong gloss of blue: the tail is entirely white, and at the lower part of the neck, between the shoulders, is a moderately large patch of red-brown, adding a considerable ornament to the plumage of that part: the chin, to a considerable distance beyond the base of the

lower mandible, the orbits of the eyes, and the space immediately between them and the upper mandible are covered by a bare skin of a blueish colour: the bill is of a yellowish white colour, tinged with pale brown towards the base: its size, as before observed, is but moderate for a bird of this genus: it is moderately curved, sharp-pointed, and exhibits hardly any appearance of serratures on the edges: the crest or appendix on the upper mandible is continued about half way along the beak, and is about five or six lines only in height at its highest part: it is also marked on each side by four or five deep perpendicular furrows or undulations; thus causing the appearance of so many alternate depressions and projections. This bird is described by Monsr. Levaillant, from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Temmink of Amsterdam, who received it from Batavia, accompanied by its female, which differs only in being somewhat smaller, and is destitute of the reddish-brown patch between the shoulders. Nothing seems to be known of its particular residence, manners, or history.

JAVAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Javanicus. *B. cristatus nigro-violaceus, collo caudaque albis, gula nuda subflava, rostro subfusco subcristato.*

Crested violaceous-black Hornbill, with white neck and tail, yellowish throat, and subcristated brownish bill.

Le Calao Javan. *Levaill. Cal. pl. 22.*

This species, which is described by Monsr. Levaillant, is rather larger than a Raven, measuring near thirty inches in length: the head is pale rufous, inclining to yellow on the sides, and furnished with a pendent crest: the neck rufous white, and the tail of similar colour; all the rest of the plumage black, with a gloss of green: the bill is large, but not very long, of a pale brown colour, and not perceptibly serrated on the edges: beneath the chin is a naked yellowish-white skin: the legs are brown. It is said to be a native of Java as well as of some parts of India, and is described by Levaillant from a dried specimen in the collection of Mr. Temmink of Amsterdam.

WHITE HORNBILL.

Buceros albus. *B. albus, rostro nigro maximo, pedibus nigris.*
White Hornbill, with very large black bill, and black legs.
Buceros albus. *B. rostro maxime incurvato nigro, corpore niveo, pedibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
White Toucan. *Hawkesw. voy.* 1. *p.* 123.
White Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

This is mentioned on the authority of Hawkesworth's Voyages, vol. i. p. 123, where it is termed *a White Toucan.* It is said to be of the size of a Goose, and entirely snow-white, except the bill and legs, which are black: the bill is described as much curved, and of such a length and thickness that it was not easy to conceive how it could be supported by so slender a neck in proportion. It was taken between the isles of Tinian and Pulotimien, and was kept alive on board for the space of four months, feeding on biscuit.

SENEGAL HORNBILL.

Buceros nasutus. *B. albo nigroque varius, rostro simplici rubro, pedibus rubris.*

Black and White Hornbill, with simple red bill, and red legs.

Buceros nasutus. *B. fronte lævi, rectricibus apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Tock. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 260. 890.

Black-billed Hornbill. } *Lath. Syn.*
Red-billed Hornbill. }

SIZE not much superior to that of a Magpie: length rather more than twenty inches: the bill is large for the size of the bird, and of considerable length, measuring near three inches and a half from base to point: it is slightly curved, but is entirely destitute of any crest or casque on the upper mandible. The Count de Buffon observes that this species varies, according to age, both in colour of plumage and bill: in its young state the plumage is cinereous, and the bill black; but in its advanced or full-grown state the plumage becomes black above, and white beneath, as well as round the front and on the neck: it is also said that the bill and legs are black in the young, and red in the full-grown bird.

This species is common in Senegal, where it is known by the name of *Tock*. When young it is very simple and unsuspicious, and will suffer itself to be approached and taken, but becomes shy as it advances in age. It frequents woods, the old

birds perching on the summits of the trees, and often soaring with lofty and rapid flight, while the young generally remain in the lower parts of the trees, sitting motionless, with the head retracted between the shoulders. I must not omit to observe that, according to Monsr. Levaillant, the red and the black-billed Hornbills above described are in reality totally distinct species, though generally considered as the same.

BONTIAN HORNBILL.

Buceros Hydrocorax. *B. fuscus, fronte nigra, rostro fusco, galea plana mutica postice rotundata.*

Brown Hornbill, with black front, brown bill, and flat obtuse casque rounded behind.

Buceros Hydrocorax. *B. fronte ossea plana antrorsum mutica, abdomine fulvo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Bontius's Indian Raven. *Will. orn.*

Calao des Moluques. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 283.

Indian Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

N. B. This, though usually described as a distinct species, is in reality no other than the young of the Concave-Casqued Hornbill.

Somewhat larger than a Cock: length two feet four inches: bill dusky; five inches and a half long, and two and a half thick at the base, slightly bent, and subserrated: on the top a kind of casque, of a flattened form, widening towards the back part, which is rounded, and projects over the back part

of the head: cheeks and throat black, edged with grey: remainder of the bird brown, but the quills black, and the breast and belly blackish mixed with grey: tail even at the end, eight inches long, and white. Native of the Molucca isles: said to feed much on nutmegs: is kept in houses and rendered domestic, on account of its services in destroying rats and mice.

On collating Mr. Levaillant's plate of his *Calao a casque concave* or Concave-Casqued Hornbill in a young state with that represented in the Planches Enlumineès, belonging to the present species, I cannot avoid entertaining a strong suspicion that the Bontian Hornbill just described is in reality no other than the Concave-Casqued Hornbill in its first year's plumage. Mr. Levaillant himself is perfectly convinced of this, and justly complains of an unnecessary multiplication of species in the present genus.

FURROWED HORNBILL.

Buceros Panayensis. *B. subcristatus niger, (feminâ variâ,) caudæ basi alba, mandibulis fuscis transversim rubro sulcatis, galea compresso-obtusa.*

Slightly-crested black Hornbill, (the female variegated,) with tail white at the base, brown mandibles transversely furrowed with red, and blackish compressed-obtuse casque.

Buceros Panayensis. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*
Le Calao de l'Isle Panay. *Buff. ois.*
Calao a bec ciselé. *Pl. Enl.* 780. 781.
Le Calao a bec ciselé. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 16. 17. 18.

The Furrowed Hornbill, so named from the lateral furrows on its beak, seems to have been first described by Monsr. Sonnerat. Its size is that of a Raven, but longer in proportion, as in the rest of this genus: its colour is black with a gloss of blue, and the tail is of a tawny white colour at the base or upper half: the feathers on the back of the head are long and loose, so as to form a pendent crest: the bill is large, of a dusky or blackish horn-colour, both mandibles being marked transversely, but in an oblique direction, half way from the base, by several deep furrows of a brick-red colour, the intervening prominences being blacker than the rest of the bill. Above the upper mandible rises a simple longitudinal crest or process of the same colour with the rest of the bill, and terminating obtusely in front. The female is rather smaller than the male, and differs in having the head, neck, and breast of a dull white; the tail of the same colour,

tipped with black, and the belly and thighs rufous-brown: the bill resembles that of the male, but is rather smaller. According to Levaillant, Monsr. Sonnerat's figure of the pretended female is no other than that of the male, reversed by the engraver. In its young state this bird is said to be of a dull white colour, with brown wings and tail, the latter crossed by a rufous-white bar, and the bill brown, without any furrows. This species is a native of the Indian islands.

STRIPE-TAILED HORNBILL.

Buceros fasciatus. *B. niger, abdomine rectriceque utrinque secunda tertiaque albis, rostro subcristato pallido apice rubro.*

Black Hornbill, with the abdomen, second and third feather on each side the tail white, and pale slightly-crested bill with red tip.

Le Calao longibandes. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 233.

Described by Levaillant. Size that of a Magpie: bill pale yellowish-brown, with dusky-red tip: upper mandible furnished with a slightly rising crest or casque, somewhat undulated or streaked transversely, and passing from the base of the mandible to about two thirds of its length: colour of the bird black, except on the breast, belly, and the second and third tail-feathers on each side, which are white. Native of Africa, inhabiting the country of Angola.

CROWNED HORNBILL.

Buceros coronatus. *B. niger, abdomine stria utrinque occipitali apiceque rectricum albis, rostro subcristato rubro.*
Black Hornbill, with the abdomen, stripe on each side the hind-head, and tip of the tail white, and slightly-crested red bill.
Le Calao couronnè. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 234. 235.

THIS Monsr. Levaillant considers as a new and hitherto undescribed species. It size is rather smaller than that of a Magpie, and its colour black, with a narrow oblique white stripe passing from behind each eye to the nape, and thus surrounding the crown of the head: the breast, belly, and vent-feathers are also white, as well as the tips of three feathers on each side the tail, the four middle feathers being black: the bill is bright red, and furnished at the top of the upper mandible with a sharp-edged, smooth, slightly-rising crest, passing about two thirds towards the tip, and declining nearly to the outline of the bill at that part.

The female differs merely in not being furnished with the white crown or stripe on the head; and the young are of a pale brownish-black above, and dull white beneath.

This species is a native of Africa, and is common about the Eastern coasts of the lower part of that continent, frequenting woods, and perching on lofty trees; chiefly dead ones. Monsr. Levaillant has seen a flock of more than five hundred of these

birds assembled in company with crows and vultures, and preying on the remains of slaughtered elephants. The female deposits her eggs, which are white, and four in number, in the hollows of trees.

GINGI HORNBILL.

Buceros Ginginianus. *B. cristatus griseus, remigibus caudaque fuscis, fascia caudali nigra, rostro albido, galea antrorsum acuminata nigra.*

Crested Grey Hornbill, with brown quill-feathers and tail, the latter marked by a black bar; the bill whitish with black casque acuminated in front.

Buceros Ginginianus. *B. rostro compresso incurvato, fronte ossea antrorsum subulata, corpore griseo subtus albo, remigibus fasciaque rectricum intermediarum apice nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Calao de Gingi. *Sonner. voy. Ind. 2. pl.* 121.

Le Calao de Gingi. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 15.

First described by Sonnerat: length two feet from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, of which the length is about ten inches: bill three inches long, measured in a strait line: it is curved, and of a black colour, the upper ridge of the upper mandible and the lower of the under white: the process or casque follows the curvature of the upper mandible; is continued to nearly half the length of that part, and terminates in a projecting horn or process: the colour of the whole bird above is pale cinereous, the quills and tail darker than the rest; the smaller quill-feathers tipped with white, and the

tail marked at the end by a black bar tipped with white: the two middle feathers are longer than the rest and tipped with black: the breast, belly, thighs, and vent are white, and the legs dusky: the feathers on the top of the head are lengthened into a pendent crest. This species, which, according to Levaillant, has been very ill figured in the work of Sonnerat, is a native of Gingi, and probably of other parts of India.

GINGALA HORNBILL.

Buceros Gingalensis. *B. violaceo-griseus subtus albicans, fascia caudali nigra, rostro simplici pallido supra nigro.*
Violaceous-grey Hornbill, whitish beneath, with a black bar across the tail, and simple pale bill black above.
Le Calao Gingala. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 23.

This is considered by its describer Monsr. Levaillant as an entirely new species. It is the smallest of the genus, not exceeding the size of a Magpie. Its general shape resembles that of most other species, but the bill, which is very large, is not distinguished by any crest or prominence: the colour of the upper part of the head and the back is blackish-brown, with a cast of blueish-grey; the wings are of a fine blueish-grey, the smaller coverts edged with black, marking out that part of the plumage into so many scale-like divisions: the face, fore-part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs are of a greyish white, growing deeper on

the belly and thighs: the tail is longish, the two middle feathers blueish-grey, the rest tipped pretty deeply with white: the bill is pale or yellowish-white on the sides, but the upper arch of the upper mandible is blackish or dusky; the lower mandible dusky, but whitish or pale beneath: both mandibles are serrated in the usual manner of this genus: the legs are dusky. This species is a native of the island of Ceylon.

WREATHED HORNBILL.

Buceros plicatus. *B. niger, cauda alba, rostro flavescente, galea gibbosa septemplicata.*

Black Hornbill, with white tail, yellowish bill, and gibbous seven-pleated casque.

Buceros plicatus. *B. rostro incurvo, fronte elevata septemplicata, corpore nigro, rectricibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Indian Raven. *Wil. orn. pl. 78. lower figure.*

Wreathed Hornbill. *Lath. syn.*

Size of a Crow: colour black, except the tail, which is white. In some specimens however the neck is said to be yellow or rufous, and in others the tail black, with the exterior feathers white: the bill is very large, of a yellowish colour, and distinguished by having the casque or crest on the upper mandible formed into several transverse convexities or broad pleats, which probably vary in number according to the age of the bird. Native of the island of Ceylon.

CRIMSON HORNBILL.

1811, Aug. 1. London Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

CRIMSON HORNBILL.

Buceros ruber. *B. subcristatus ruber, fronte verticeque nigris, fascia humerali alba, rostro simplici nigricante.*
Slightly-crested red Hornbill, with black front and crown, white bar across the shoulders, and simple blackish bill.
Buceros ruber. *B. ruber, capite nigro, fascia dorsali alba. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.* 2.
Crimson Hornbill. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

This species is described in Mr. Latham's second Supplement, from a drawing in the collection of a Mr. Smith. It is to be lamented that neither the size nor any other particulars of the bird are known, so that the whole rests merely on the faith of the drawing, a copy of which having been long in my own possession, I have introduced it into the present work. The whole bird is of a fine crimson, or rather deep scarlet colour, except the top of the head, which is black, while across the upper part of the back passes a white band: the bill and legs are dusky or blackish.

GREY HORNBILL.

Buceros griseus. *B. griseus vertice nigro, rostro flavo, galea antice declinata, postice truncata.*

Grey Hornbill, with black crown, yellow bill, and casque sloping in front and abrupt behind.

Buceros griseus. *B. fronte ossea antice declinata, postice truncata, corpore griseo, vertice nigro, tectricibus alarum nigro variegatis, remigibus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Grey Hornbill. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE uncertain: colour grey, with the crown of the head and part of the wing-feathers black; the ends of the quills white; the tail long and white, with the two middle feathers and the lower part of the side feathers black. Native region uncertain: described by Mr. Pennant.

GREEN-WINGED HORNBILL.

Buceros viridis. *B. niger, alis virescentibus, abdomine albo, rostro flavescente, galea truncata.*

Black Hornbill, with green-glossed wings, white abdomen, and yellowish bill with truncated casque.

Buceros viridis. *B. fronte ossea truncata, corpore nigro, alis virescentibus, rectricibus exterioribus basi remigum abdomineque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green-Winged Hornbill. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE uncertain: colour black with a gloss of green; the exterior tail-feathers, upper part of the

quill-feathers, and the belly white: bill pale yellow: on the upper mandible a prominence which is abrupt at each end; the further half being partly yellow, and partly black: the base of the lower mandible black, and near it a naked spot of blueish white: beneath the eye a tuft of black feathers: legs blueish. Described by Mr. Pennant.

NEW HOLLAND HORNBILL.

Buceros Orientalis. *B. nigricans, orbitis nudis rugosis, rostro convexo carinato, basi gibbosa.*

Blackish Hornbill, with naked wrinkled orbits, and convex carinated bill with gibbous base.

Buceros orientalis. *B. rostro convexo carinato, basi gibbosiore, orbitis nudis rugosis cinereis, corpore alis caudaque nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

New Holland Hornbill. *Lath. suppl.*

Size less than that of a Jay: colour on the upper parts dusky; paler beneath: the shafts of the wings and tail-feathers white beneath: orbits of the eyes naked, wrinkled, and cinereous; bill convex, carinated, very gibbous at the base, and covered with a naked skin: nostrils pervious, seated at about a third part of the length of the bill from the base. Described by Mr. Pennant. Native of New Holland. The specimen having been mutilated by clipping away the ends of the wings and the tail, it remains doubtful whether the colour of those parts differed from the rest.

MOMOTA. MOMOT.

Generic Character.

Rostrum validum, incurvatum, lateribus dentatum.	*Bill* strong, incurvated, toothed at the sides.
Nares tectæ.	*Nostrils* covered.
Lingua pennacea.	*Tongue* feather-shaped.
Cauda cuneiformis.	*Tail* cuneiform.
Pedes gressorii.	*Feet* gressorial.

BRASILIAN MOMOT.

Momota Brasiliensis. *M. Viridis, subtus gilva, vertice cæruleo macula nigra, rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis.*

Green Momot, buff-coloured beneath; with blue crown marked by a black spot, and the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Ramphastos Momota. *R. pedibus gressoriis, rectricibus duabus intimis medio denudatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Momotus Brasiliensis. *M. viridis, fronte cæruleo-viridi, occipite violaceo, vertice et striga per oculos nigra, rectricibus duabus intermediis longioribus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Momotus. *Bris. av.* 4. *p.* 465.

Momot. *Raii syn.* 164.

Le Houtou ou Momot. *Buff.* 6 *p.* 430. *Pl. Enl.* 370.

Brasilian saw-billed Roller. *Edw. pl.* 328.

Brasilian Momot. *Lath. syn. p.* 338.

THIS bird, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, and the only species hitherto discovered, is a native of the hotter parts of South America,

BRASILIAN MOMOT.

1811 Aug.t 1 London Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

and seems to be chiefly found in Brasil. It appears to have been first described by Hernandez in his History of Mexico. His description, however, is very slight and inaccurate. "It is, says he, of the size of a Dove, and has scarlet eyes, with a black pupil: a crooked blackish bill, almost three inches long, sharp-pointed, with the lower mandible shortest, and the upper serrated: the head is blue like that of a Peacock; the legs and feet brown, and the rest of the bird green; and what is extraordinary is, that the tail has one quill longer than the rest, and feathered only at the end." This mistake of Hernandez did not escape the notice of Mr. Ray, who, in his edition of Willoughby's Ornithology, thus expresses himself. "This is, I dare say, more strange than true; for the tails of all birds I ever yet saw have their feathers growing by pairs, that is, two of a sort, on each side one."

In the year 1764 was published a very correct description of this elegant bird by the ingenious Edwards, accompanied by an accurate figure. Edwards considered it as a kind of Roller, and has named it the Saw-billed Roller. "It is, says he, short-legged in proportion, and not long-winged: the bill is pretty strait, moderately bending downwards at the point, toothed on the edges like a saw; the upper mandible dusky, the nethern flesh-coloured towards its basis: the nostrils are covered with small black feathers, and some black bristles pointing forward round the upper mandible: the upper part and sides of the bill are incompassed with black, from which run black lines

through the eyes, and broader black lists, mixed with a little blue, from the corners of the mouth down the sides of the neck: the top of the head is of an ultramarine blue, though next the bill inclining to sea-green: in the middle of this blue space on the crown of the head is a black spot: it hath a spot of black feathers edged with blue on the fore-part of the neck a little below the throat; otherwise the whole under side, from the bill to the covert-feathers beneath the tail, is of an olive or greenish buff-colour. Marcgrave says the eyes are yellow: on the neck behind is a crescent-like mark of a reddish colour: the sides of the head, hinder part of the neck, back, rump, and covert-feathers of the wings, are of a parrot-green colour: the greater quills are blue with dusky tips: a few of the first row of coverts above them are also blue: a few of the quills next the back are green: the coverts withinside the wings are of a yellowish brown, the insides of the quills dark ash-colour. I counted only ten feathers in the tail, which seemed to me to be perfect: the tail-feathers are of a fine blue colour, gradually changing to green at their bottoms, having all of them black tips: the under side of the tail is of a dark dusky colour. What is very singular in this bird is, that the two long feathers in the middle of the tail seem as if they were stripped of their webs on each side for an inch space a little within their tips, which is however natural, and particularly taken notice of by Marcgrave: the side feathers of the tail gradually shorten to a third of the length of the mid-

dlemost: the legs, feet, and claws are of a brownish flesh-colour, (Marcgrave says black.) It hath three toes forward and one backward: the outer fore toes are joined to the middle ones almost their whole length: the feet are broad and flat: the toes seem to have narrow membranes on their sides, which give them breadth. I have been as particular as I could in its description; there being, I think, some difficulty, from the uncommonness of the bill and tail, how to class it; so that I hope the system-makers of this age will easily find it a proper place."

The most celebrated system-maker of that age, Linnæus, accordingly considered the bird as a species of Ramphastos or Toucan, under the name of Ramphastos Momota; but our own consummate ornithologist, Dr. Latham, has, with stricter propriety, instituted for it a separate genus; the structure of the feet forbidding it to be associated with the genuine Toucans, which are all furnished with what Linnæus calls scansorial or climbing feet, having the toes placed two forwards and two backwards, as in the Parrot tribe. Mr. Latham has also noticed an important circumstance relative to the plumage of this bird; viz. that though the tail in many specimens exhibits the very remarkable particularity described and figured by Edwards, yet in its truly natural or perfectly complete state the two middle feathers are entirely webbed throughout their whole length.

The Momot is nearly equal in size to a Magpie,

measuring about eighteen inches in length. It is said to be a bird of a solitary nature, frequenting thick woods, and being only seen singly. It makes its nest on the ground, frequently in the deserted hole of an Armadillo or other quadruped; the nest being composed of dry grass and stalks, and the eggs generally two in number.

M. Griffith sculp

VIOLET PLANTAIN EATER.

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MUSOPHAGA. PLANTAIN-EATER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum crassum, trigonum, mandibula superiore basi supra frontem elevata, maxillis dentatis.	*Bill* stout, triangular, the upper mandible elevated at the base above the front; both mandibles dentated at the edges.
Nares in medio rostri.	*Nostrils* in the middle of the bill.
Lingua integra, crassiuscula.	*Tongue* entire, thickish.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* with three toes before, and one behind.
Lath. ind. orn. suppl.	

VIOLET PLANTAIN-EATER.

Musophaga violacea. *M. nigro-violacea, vertice remigibusque phœniceis, fascia suboculari alba.*

Blackish-violet Plantain-Eater, with crimson crown and quill-feathers, and a white stripe beneath the eyes.

Cuculus regius. *C. nigro-cærulescens, remigibus phœniceis, rostro rubro super frontem flavo, occipite purpureo. Museum Leverianum, p. 165. t. 40.*

Royal Cuckow. *Museum Leverianum, p. 167. pl. 40.*

Musophaga violacea. *M. cæruleo-atra, striga aurium alba, rostro remegibusque sanguineis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Violet Plantain-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THE highly elegant bird constituting the present genus is of African origin, and appears to have

been first accurately described by Mr. Isert, in the Berlin Transactions. Its length is about nineteen inches, of which the tail measures about one third: the colour of the whole bird is a fine deep violet, except on the lower part of the wings, where the quill-feathers are bright purple or rather crimson, tipped with violet, and the crown of the head, which is also purple: beneath each eye is a white streak pointing backwards to a considerable distance: the bill is large and thick, but not long in proportion, and is remarkable for the unusual structure of the upper mandible, which rises upwards at the base, where it forms a kind of vault or arch over the base of the forehead: it is of a yellow colour, stained with red towards the tip: the legs are rather short than long, but very stout, and of a blackish colour; the feet being disposed as in the generality of birds, or with three toes forwards and one backward. It is found in the province of Acra in Guinea, and is said to live principally on the fruit of the Musa or Plantain-tree. It is extremely rare, and Mr. Isert, its describer, informs us that notwithstanding all his care, he could only obtain a single specimen.

In the publication entitled Museum Leverianum I have myself described this bird as a species of Cuckow, under the name of Cuculus regius: the description was made from a very fine drawing, in which the toes were represented as of the scansorial kind, viz, with two toes before and two behind. This circumstance, added to an evident alliance in many points between this bird and the

VIOLET PLANTAIN EATER,
from Museum Leverianum, where it is described under the name of Cucullus regius

London, Published by C. Kearsley Fleet Str., & the other Proprietors

Touraco-Bird, which ranks in the genus Cuculus, determined me to station it as a species of Cuckow. Mr. Isert's description, however, being drawn up from the living bird, it is but just to suppose his statement of this particular to be accurate; though, as Mr. Latham has well observed, the Touraco-Bird possessing the power of placing the toes at pleasure either in a scansorial or ambulatorial direction, this particular still seems in some measure uncertain. Should future observations prove that the feet are really scansorial in the present bird, it may either be transferred to the genus Cuculus, or be permitted to form a separate genus among the tribe of Picæ scansoriæ.

BUPHAGA. OX-PECKER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum rectum, crassiusculum, subquadratum, versus apicem gibbosum.	*Bill* strait, thickish, squarish, gibbous towards the tip.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking.

AFRICAN OX-PECKER.

Buphaga Africana. *B. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus pallidior, rectricibus subacuminatis.*

Ferruginous-brown Ox-Pecker, paler beneath, with subacuminated tail-feathers.

Buphaga Africana. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Pic-bœuf. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 293.

Le Pique-Bœuf. *Levaill. ois. afr. pl.* 97.

African Beef-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THE bird which constitutes the present genus is an inhabitant of the hotter parts of Africa, and is said to be frequent in Senegal, where its chief food consists in the larvæ of Oestri or Gad-Flies, which it picks out of the skin of the larger cattle, thus delivering them from the trouble occasioned by those noxious insects. It is for this reason that the generic name of Buphaga has been applied.

The African Ox-Pecker was observed by Monsr. Adanson during his residence in Senegal, and a specimen was by him communicated to Monsr. Brissson, who has, with his usual accuracy, described it in his Ornithology. Its size is not larger than that of a Lark, measuring about eight inches and a half in length: its colour is rufous-brown above, and dull yellowish-white beneath: the bill is nearly an inch long, and of a yellowish colour with a red tip: the tail is cuneated, all the feathers being pointed at the end: the legs and claws are brown.

Monsr. Levaillant, who observed this bird in the country of the Greater Namaquas, informs us that it is usually seen in small flocks of six or eight together. It is extremely wild or shy, and will not easily admit of a near approach: the strength of its beak is very great, and well adapted to the purpose of extracting larvæ from the skin of cattle; but it also feeds on various other insects. The female differs from the male in being rather smaller, and in having the bill of a paler cast.

ALCEDO. KINGFISHER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum trigonum, crassum, rectum, longum.	*Bill* trigonal, thick, strait, long.
Lingua carnosa, brevissima, plana, acuta.	*Tongue* fleshy, very short, flat, sharp-pointed.
Pedes gressorii *plerisque.*	*Feet,* (in most species) gressorial.

THIS numerous genus appears to be dispersed over all parts of the Old and New Continent, as well as over the larger islands of both; but it is remarkable that one species alone is found in Europe. The Kingfishers in general are birds of an inelegant shape, but of singular brilliancy of plumage, in which the prevailing colours are blue, green, and orange. Some of the larger species however are of rather obscure colours, exhibiting a mixture of brown, black, and white, variously modified in the different birds. In their manners they all seem to agree, frequenting rivers, sea-shores, and other watery places, and feeding principally on fish, which they watch, while sitting on the branches or other objects overhanging the water, and suddenly springing on their prey, snatch it out of the water, and after bruising it by repeated strokes of their bill, immediately swallow it. They deposit their eggs in cavities formed in the banks of rivers, and, in general, are

supposed to lay from five or six to eight or nine eggs, which in the European Kingfisher are of a semitransparent white colour; the hole, or nest, if it may properly be so named, being often deeply lined at the bottom by a stratum of small fish bones and scales. The flight of the Kingfishers is horizontal, and remarkably rapid.

The genus may be divided into long and short-tailed species; those of the latter division having that part extremely short, as in the Common Kingfisher.

LONG-TAILED KINGFISHERS.

GIANT KINGFISHER.

Alcedo gigantea. *A. subcristata fusca, subtus albido nigroque undulata, tectricibus alarum uropygioque subthalassinis, cauda fasciis numerosis nigris.*

Slightly-crested brown Kingfisher, beneath whitish with black undulations, the wing-coverts and rump pale sea-green, and the tail crossed by numerous black bars.

Alcedo gigantea. *A. macroura subcristata, corpore olivaceo-fusco subtus albido nigricante fasciata, cauda ferruginea nigroque fasciata apice alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Alcedo fusca. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Le plus grand Martin-pescheur. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 663.

Great brown Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. White's Voy. p.* 137 *and pl. oppos.*

This is by far the largest species hitherto discovered, measuring about eighteen inches from the tip of the bill to that of the tail. Its general de-

scription is well detailed by Dr. Latham. "The bill, says that author, is very large, strong, thick at the base, bent at the end, and three inches and a quarter long; the upper mandible black, the under white, with the base only black: the feathers of the head are elongated, sufficient to form a moderate crest: the feathers are narrow and brown, streaked with paler brown: sides of the head, above the eye, and hind part of the head, dirty white, with a mixture of dusky: beneath the eyes, and sides of the neck deep brown: upper part of the back, and wings olive brown; the lower part and rump fine pale blue-green: on the middle of the wing-coverts a large patch of glossy pale blue-green: outer edges of the quills blue; within, and the tips black; the base of some of them white, forming a spot: tail five inches and a half long, rounded at the end, barred ferruginous and steel-black, with a gloss of purple; the end, for one inch, white: the under parts of the body dirty white, transversely streaked with narrow dusky lines: legs yellow; claws black." The female is of a browner cast than the male; has scarcely any appearance of a crest, and has less of the blue-green gloss on the middle of the wings, &c.

This species is a native of New Guinea, New Holland, and several of the smaller islands of the Southern Pacific. In New Holland it is said to be known by the name of Googo-ne-gang, or the laughing Jack-ass, from its singular note, which the natives compare with the braying of the

European ass, lately introduced among them. In Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales we find an excellent figure of this bird.

GREAT AFRICAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Afra. *A. cristata cinerea albo-maculata, subtus ferruginea, gula albo nigroque maculata.*

Crested cinereous Kingfisher, spotted with white, beneath ferruginous, with the throat spotted black and white.

Alcedo maxima. *A. macroura cristata albo maculosa, corpore supra plumbeo subtus ferrugineo, jugulo nigro, striga collari gulaque albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Alcedo maxima. *Pall. spic. zool. 6. p. 15. Lin. Gmel.*

Martin-pescheur huppé. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 679.*

Great African Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This species is equal in size to a common crow, and measures from fourteen to sixteen inches in length. It is well described by Dr. Pallas, in his work entitled *Spicilegia Zoologica*, and also by Dr. Latham in his Synopsis of Birds. The bill is large, strong, compressed, and of a black colour; the upper mandible longest: the feathers of the head and nape are lengthened into a slight crest, and marked with numerous white streaks: the upper parts of the body are of a deep lead-colour; the under parts ferruginous, in some specimens deep red: the crown of the head and the wings are darker than the rest of the plumage, which is covered with numerous white spots, five on each feather, viz. two on each side, and one at the tip:

on each side the neck is an obliquely descending stripe dotted with white: the chin is also white; the throat and fore part of the neck black: the quills are black, tipped with white, and have a row of white spots on each side, those of the inner web being placed transversely: the wings, when closed, reach beyond the middle of the tail, which is even at the tip, and marked in the same manner as the quill-feathers: the legs are black. The female is said to differ in having the throat and part of the neck pale ferruginous instead of black, and the remainder of the under parts white, marked by narrow transverse black lines. Native of Africa, and principally found about the Cape of Good Hope.

CINEREOUS KINGFISHER.

Alcedo torquata. *A. subcristata plumbea, alis caudaque albo-maculatis, subtus ferruginea collari albo.*
Subcristated lead-coloured Kingfisher, with white-spotted wings and tail; beneath ferruginous with white collar.
Alcedo torquata. *A. macroura subcristata cano-cærulescens, torque albo, alis caudaque albo-maculatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Achalalactli. *Raii syn.* 126. *L'Alatli. Buff. ois.*
Martin-pescheur huppé du Mexique. *Pl. Enl.* 284.
Cinereous Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY large species, and much allied to the African and Belted Kingfishers: indeed it should seem that Mr. Pennant, in his Arctic Zoology, considers it as the same with the latter, since he

applies to that bird the Mexican name of *Achalalacti* or Fish-Eater. Linnæus however regards the present bird as a distinct species, in which he is followed by Dr. Latham. Its size is that of a Magpie, and its length fifteen inches and a half. The Count de Buffon describes it under the name of *Alatli*, shortening the aboriginal Mexican title. Its general colour is blueish-grey above, and ferruginous beneath: the feathers of the crown of the head are lengthened into a slight crest, and are of a deep or blackish lead-colour: the front, as far as the eyes, and the throat are white, the white passing behind the neck, and forming a collar: the wings are varied with dull yellowish white, the tips and edges of all the coverts being of that colour; but the quill-feathers are dusky, with yellowish white bars, and the tail lead-coloured, with similar bars; the bill and legs ferruginous. This species is said to migrate into the northern parts of Mexico at certain seasons only, and is supposed to come from some warmer regions.

BELTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Alcyon. *A. cristata plumbea albo punctata, subtus alba fascia pectorali ferrugineo nigroque nebulosa.*

Crested lead-coloured Kingfisher, speckled with white; beneath white with ferruginous pectoral bar clouded with black.

Alcedo Alcyon. *A. macroura cristata cærulescens, abdomine albo, pectore ferrugineo, macula alba ante poneque oculos. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

American Kingfisher. *Edw.* 115. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 69.

Belted Kingfisher. *Lath. ind. orn. Penn. Arct. Zool. Pl. Enl.* 715. 593.

GREATLY allied to the African Kingfisher, but of smaller size, usually measuring from ten to twelve or thirteen inches: general colour blueish ash above, and white beneath: the bill black, two inches and a half long; the head crested with long blueish-grey feathers: above the upper mandible a white spot, and beneath each eye another: chin and throat white: the upper part of the breast crossed by a broad grey belt; in some individuals chesnut-colour: the lower part and belly white: the sides of a vermilion-colour; in some crossing the breast: the upper part of the neck, the back, and coverts of the wings blueish grey: the secondaries the same; their ends, and those of the lower order of coverts, tipped with white: primaries black, barred with white: the legs orange: weight about three ounces and a half. The above is the description of this bird as it is generally seen

in the northern parts of America, where, according to Mr. Pennant, it inhabits Hudson's Bay, Norton Sound, &c. In Mexico it is called *Achalalacti* or the Fish-Eater. It has, says Mr. Pennant, the same cry, manners, and solitary disposition with the European species, and feeds not only on fish but lizards. It makes its nest in the face of high banks, penetrating deep into them in a horizontal direction, and laying four white eggs, which discharge the young in June. In Mexico it is of a migratory nature: it is there considered as an edible bird, but is observed to have a rank or fishy flavour, like most other fish-eating birds. Like many others of this genus, the present species is observed to vary in different regions both in point of size and plumage: the abdomen in some is ferruginous, and in others the zone or band across the breast is of a mixed grey and chesnut-colour instead of plain; and lastly, the legs and lower mandible are in some dusky, and in others reddish.

AMAZONIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Amazona. *A. viridi-nitens, subtus lunulaque colli alba, lateribus viridi-variegatis, remigibus rectricibusque albo-maculatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-green Kingfisher, white beneath; the sides of the neck white; those of the body variegated with green, and the wing and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Amazonian Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE of the Belted Kingfisher, if not larger: length thirteen inches: bill three inches long, strait, and black: under mandible yellow at the base: upper parts of the body shining green: chin, throat, and belly white, passing backwards in a ring to the nape: sides of the body, and parts over the thighs mottled with green: breast clouded with the same: quills spotted with white: the two middle tail-feathers green; the others the same, but darker, and spotted on each side the web with white: legs black. Native of Cayenne. Described by Dr. Latham in the Supplement to his Synopsis of Birds.

M Griffith sculp.

AFRICAN OX PECKER.

London, Published by C.Kearsley, Fleet Street

EGYPTIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Ægyptia. *A. macroura fusca maculis ferrugineis, gula subferruginea, abdomine femoribusque albidis maculis cinereis, cauda cinerascente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Kingfisher with ferruginous spots, subferruginous throat, whitish belly and thighs marked with cinereous spots, and subcinereous tail.

Alcedo Ægyptia. *Hasselq. it. p.* 245. *Lin. Gmel.*

Egyptian Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This is described by Hasselquist as of the size of the Corvus Cornix or Royston Crow: the bill blackish; more than an inch broad at the base, and two inches long: the head, shoulders, and back brown, varied with oblong ferruginous spots: the sides the same, with bright ferruginous spots, broadest at the tips of the feathers: the throat ferruginous-white: the belly and thighs whitish, with longitudinal broadish cinereous spots: upper tail-coverts quite white: quills spotted with white on the inner webs, principally at the tips: tail even at the end, and inclining to ash-colour: legs pale green: claws blackish. Inhabits lower Egypt; building in Sycamore Trees and Date Palms, and feeding on frogs, insects, and small fish.

I know not whether Hasselquist was sufficiently conversant in Ornithology to have at all times accurately distinguished the genera of birds. It is not impossible that he may have referred to the

genus Alcedo some species of the Bittern tribe. The building on trees seems not to accord with the general manners of the Kingfisher genus.

NEW GUINEA KINGFISHER.

A. Novæ Guineæ. *A. nigra, supra maculis albis rotundatis, subtus elongatis; collo utrinque maculis duabus majoribus.*

Black Kingfisher, marked above with round, and beneath with lengthened white spots; the neck marked on each side by two larger spots.

Alcedo Novæ Guineæ. *A. nigra albo maculata. Lin. Gmel.*

Martin-pêcheur de la nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 107.

New-Guinea Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Sonnerat. Size equal to that of the Egyptian Kingfisher: bill and irides blackish: whole plumage black, spotted or marked with white, the spots being of an irregular figure: the head, neck, and wing-coverts marked with small round spots: the quill-feathers and tail similar, but the spots twice the size: breast and belly marked with longitudinal white spots, each feather having a stripe down the middle: on each side the neck two large white spots, one above the other; the intervening space being narrow, and spotted like the rest of the neck: the upper spot is pear-shaped, with the point upwards, and somewhat oblique; the lower spot round: the legs are blackish. This species is a native of New Guinea.

PIED KINGFISHER.

1811, Aug.1 London, Published by G.Kearsley, Fleet Street.

PIED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo rudis. *A. cristata supra albo nigroque varia, subtus alba fasci pectorali nigra.*

Crested Kingfisher, varied above with black and white; beneath white with a black pectoral bar.

Alcedo rudis. *A. macroura fusca albido varia. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Alcedo rudis. *A. macroura nigra albido varia, subtus alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black and white Kingfisher. *Edw. pl. 9.*

Le Martin-pêcheur pie. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 716. 62.*

Black and white Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

WELL described by Edwards, whose specimen however seems to have been a female, since no mention is made of the head being furnished with a crest. "This bird, says Edwards, is of the size of a Song-Thrush; it hath a long, strait bill, flat crown, long head, and short neck: the head I think not so big in proportion to its body as in some others of this genus: it hath pretty long wings, and a long tail: all of the Kingfisher kind are short-legged: the bill is pretty thick at the base, ending in a sharp point, of a black colour, having a groove or channel on each side the upper mandible, in which the nostrils are placed near the base: the eyes are placed just over the corners of the mouth: the crown of the head and hinder part of the neck is black: from the corners of the mouth, under the eyes, is a broad black line, which falls into the same colour behind the neck:

from the nostrils are drawn white lines above the eyes, and continued the whole length of the head: the whole under side, from bill to tail, is of a dirty yellowish white, except a little bar of black spots that crosses the middle of the breast: the whole back is black, the feathers having grey tips: the ridge of the wing is white; all the covert-feathers party-coloured of black and white: the bastard wing black: the first or largest quill-feathers are white at their bottoms, then black, having the very tips white: the middle quills have white spots in their outer webs, and white tips: the remaining quills next the back are black with white tips: the tail-feathers are white toward their bottoms, with a row of transverse black spots: toward the tips is a bar of black of an inch broad, the tips beyond the bar being white: the legs and feet are of a dirty brown colour, shaped as in all others of this kind."

The above-described specimen is said to have been received from Persia. The bird appears to inhabit various regions both of Asia and Africa, and to vary somewhat in size, as well as in the particular mixture of colours in the plumage. In a specimen represented in the Planches Enluminées the head is strongly crested, and a black bar passes across the breast. The figure engraved for the present work is likewise from the Planches Enluminées, and was probably taken from a young bird, since it is said to have been somewhat smaller than the crested individual.

CAPE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Capensis. *A. cinereo-thalassina subtus sublutea, rostro maximo rubro.*

Cinereous sea-green Kingfisher, subluteous beneath, with very large red bill.

Alcedo Capensis. *A. macroura cinereo-cærulea, subtus fulva, pectore testaceo, rostro rubro. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin pescheur a gros bec. *Buff. ois. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 590.

Cape Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A LARGE species, measuring fourteen inches in length: bill extremely large, and of a bright red colour, as are also the legs: crown of the head yellowish ash-colour: upper parts of the body blue-green, growing more brilliant on the lower part of the back and rump: wings and tail blue-green: whole under parts, from bill to vent, pale orange-colour. In some specimens the crown of the head is brownish, and the tips of the wings black. Native of Africa, and chiefly observed about the Cape of Good Hope.

MALIMBA KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Malimbica. *A. thalassina, gula abdomineque albidis, tectricibus alarum fasciaque transoculari nigris.*
Sea-green or beryl Kingfisher, with the throat and belly whitish; the wing-coverts and streak across the eyes black.
Le Martin-pêcheur de Malimbe. *Sonnini Buff.*

This bird, according to Monsr. Sonnini, is perfectly distinct from the Cape Kingfisher, to which it is much allied in the form of its bill, and, in some degree, in the distribution of its colours. Its total length is nine inches and a half, of which the bill measures two and a half, and is ten lines in diameter at its base: the tail measures three inches, and the wings, when closed, reach half its length: the forehead is grey; the head, neck, back, rump, tail, and breast of a beryl or sea-green colour: the throat and belly whitish: on each side of the head is a black streak across the eyes: the wing-coverts and scapulars are black: the quill-feathers sea-green externally, but brown within, and at their tips: the irides rose-coloured: the upper mandible yellow, spotted with red and black on the edges and tip: the lower mandible black: the legs and feet brown: in the female the head, neck, back, and breast are of a blueish grey, and the wing-coverts and scapulars brown instead of black. This species was discovered, according to Sonnini, by Monsr. de Perrein, who observes that it is

common in Malimba about the sea-coasts, from which it rarely departs, and feeds on worms and fish.

JAVA KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Javanica. *A. cærulea dorso thalassino, capite collo corporeque subtus albido-flavescentibus, vertice nigro striato.*

Blue Kingfisher, with sea-green back, yellowish white head, neck, and body; the crown of the head streaked with black.

Alcedo leucocephala. *A. viridi-cærulea, capite collo corporeque subtus albo-flavescentibus, gula alba, vertice nigro-striato. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin-pescheur a tete et cou couleur de paille. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 757.

White-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Of somewhat larger size than the two immediately preceding species, measuring twelve inches in length: the head, neck, and whole under parts are of a straw-colour, but the crown of the head slightly dashed or streaked longitudinally with brown: the wings and tail fine deep blue, glossed or clouded with deep green, but the larger quills black: the whole back and rump bright pale-blue with a greenish cast: across the breast a narrow bar of blue, joining that of the shoulders. Native of Java.

SMYRNA KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Smyrnensis. *A. ferruginea, gula albida, alis dorso caudaque nitide cæruleis, rostro pedibusque rubris.*
Ferruginous Kingfisher, with whitish throat, glossy blue wings, back and tail, and red bill and legs.
Alcedo Smyrnensis. *A. macroura ferruginea, alis cauda dorsoque viridibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Alcedo Smyrnensis. *Briss. av. Lath. ind. orn.*
Le Martin-pêcheur bleu et roux. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 232. 894.
Great Gambia Kingfisher. *Edw. pl.* 8.
Smyrna Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. Albin?* 3. *pl.* 37.
Great Bengal Kingfisher. *Albin.* 3. *pl.* 28.

This, when in full perfection of plumage, may be considered as one of the most brilliant of the whole feathered race, the lucid blue of the wings scarcely yielding in lustre to those of the splendid butterfly called Papilio Menelaus. The bird, however, varies in point of colour in different individuals. It seems to have been first described and figured in the wretched work of Albin, under the name of *the large Kingfisher from Bengal,* and afterwards by Edwards, who calls it *the great Kingfisher from the River Gambia.* "For bigness, says Edwards, this bird equals, if not exceeds the Missel-Bird or Greater Thrush: it is great-headed, short-necked, the body neither over-long or round: the tail is long, the wings pretty long, the legs very short: the bill is long and strait, pretty thick towards the head, ending in a sharp point, of a bright scarlet colour: the upper mandible is channelled on

each side, in which channels are placed the nostrils, pretty near the head: the angles or corners of the mouth are deep-cut, and fall directly under the eyes: under each eye is a narrow border of white feathers: the head, neck whole under side, and part of the back, are covered with dirty orange-coloured feathers: the chin and breast lighter than the back: in the middle of the breast some of the tips of the feathers are white: the wings are purple in the upper part, the greater feathers being blue: yet the foremost of the prime-quills are black: though the upper part of the wing be mostly purple, yet there is a narrow space of blue runs round the purple: the ridge of the wing is white: the lower part of the back and rump is of a blue-green changeable colour: the wing-feathers which border on the back partake of the same changeable colour: the tail is of a fine blue colour, yet it in some lights has a greenish cast: the legs and feet are of a red colour, with black claws: the middle and outer toe joined together as in our Kingfisher."

The above specimen was communicated to Edwards by Mr. Peter Collinson, and, from no mention being made of the peculiar brilliancy of the wings, we may conclude that it was either a female bird, or one in the first year's plumage. Albin's specimen seems to have been of a brighter cast, and was probably a male. In some specimens the wing-coverts are marked by a patch or bar of black, and in others a few spots of that colour are observed on the sides of the breast, which is sometimes of a clear white, and sometimes of a yellowish cast. In

all the bill and legs are of a bright red colour. This elegant species appears to be an extended inhabitant of the warmer regions of the Old Continent, being found about the coasts of the Grecian islands, in the midst of Africa, and in several parts of India.

BLACK-CAPPED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo atricapilla. *A. violaceo cærulea, collari pectoreque albis, vertice humerisque nigris, abdomine ferrugineo.*

Violet-blue Kingfisher, with white collar and breast, black crown and shoulders, and ferruginous abdomen.

Alcedo atricapilla. *A. violaceo-cærulea, capite cervice humeris remigibusque apice nigris, collo inferiore et torque albo, abdomine rufo. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Martin-pêcheur a coiffe noire. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 673.

Black-capped Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Var. Martin-pecheur de l'isle de Luçon. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 31.

A most beautiful species, in size equal to the Smyrna Kingfisher, and of equal brilliancy of colour, but the blue, instead of verging towards a sea-green hue on a change of light, is rather of a smalt-colour. The Black-Capped Kingfisher appears to have been first described by Sonnerat. Its length is about ten inches: the bill and legs are red: the crown of the head, the shoulders, and tips of the wings are deep black: the back, wings and tail of the rich blue above-mentioned; the throat and breast white, passing behind the neck so as to form a broad collar, separating the black colour of the crown from the blue of the back: the abdomen ru-

H. Griffith sculp.

CRAB-EATING KINGFISHER.

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fous or orange-colour. Native of India, China, and the Indian islands, and admitting of some varieties in the intensity and disposition of the colours.

CRAB-EATING KINGFISHER.

Alcedo cancrophaga. *A. viridi-cærulea, subtus flavescens, tectricibus fasciaque transoculari nigris, rostro ferrugineo.*
Greenish-blue Kingfisher, yellowish beneath, with black wing-coverts and eye-stripe, and ferruginous bill.
Alcedo cancrophaga. *A. macroura cæruleo-viridis, subtus flavescenti-fulva, fascia per oculos tectricibus alarum remigibusque apice nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Le Martin-pêcheur apellé Crabièr. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 334.
Crab-eating Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Size equal to that of the Java Kingfisher: bill ferruginous, and rather bending towards the tip, then subascending, as in the preceding bird: crown of the head, middle of the wings, back, and tail fine blue-green: wing-coverts and tips of the wings black, or rather brownish black: from the bill, across the eyes, a black streak: whole under parts, from bill to vent, pale buff, or yellow-ferruginous: legs dull red. Native of Senegal, where it is called the Crab-Eater.

SENEGAL KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Senegalensis. *A. cyanea subtus alba, capite cano, tectricibus nigris, rostro supra rubro infra nigro.*

Deep-blue Kingfisher, white beneath, with grey head, black wing-coverts, and bill red above and black below.

Alcedo Senegalensis. *A. macroura cyanea, subtus alba, capite cano, tectricibus alarum nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin-pêcheur a tete grise. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 594.

Senegal Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Var. Martin pêcheur bleu et noir du Senegal. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 356. *fig. inf.*

Described by Buffon, Forskal, &c. allied to the Crab-Eating Kingfisher, but smaller: length nine inches: upper mandible red; lower black: head, throat, and neck brownish grey; between the bill and eyes a black spot: wing-coverts and tips of the wings black: back, middle of the wings, and tail blue-green; sometimes deep blue: abdomen white: legs brown or black. A variety has been observed in which the bill is red; the head and neck whitish; the wings black, with a blue middle bar: the breast and belly ferruginous; the tail blue, and the legs red. Found in various parts of Africa, and said to feed much on a species of land crab.

BLUE HEADED KING FISHER.

SENEGAL KING FISHER.

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LONG-SHAFTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Dea. *A. nigro cærulea, subtus subrosaceo-alba, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis.*

Dark-blue Kingfisher, subrosaceous white beneath, with the two middle tail-feathers very long.

Alcedo Dea. *A. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis medio attenuatis, corpore nigro cærulescente, alis virescentibus. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis paradisiaca ternatana. *Seb. mus.* 1. *t.* 46. *f.* 3.

Martin-pêcheur a longs brins. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 116.

Ternate Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This highly elegant bird departs in some degree from the rest of the genus Alcedo in point of habit, and would perhaps be arranged under a distinct genus by an ornithologist solicitous of scrupulous exactitude. Linnæus, however, placed it among the rest of the Kingfishers, and I shall, in the present instance, follow his example.

The Alcedo Dea or Long-Shafted Kingfisher seems to have been first described and figured in the magnificent work of Seba, under the title of Avis Paradisiaca Ternatana, or Ternate Paradise-Bird. His description, however, is but slight, and the figure not entirely correct. A highly accurate description occurs in the Ornithology of Brisson, accompanied by a very exact figure. The size of the bird is that of a Starling, and its length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is thirteen inches and three lines; the wings, when closed, reach only about an inch beyond its base: the

bill is rather short than long, thick at the base, sharp-pointed, and of a bright orange-colour: the head and upper part of the neck are of a fine blue, deeper on the sides, and lighter on the crown; the upper part of the back and the scapular feathers brown, bordered with deep blue: the throat, under part of the neck, breast, belly, thighs, and rump white, slightly tinged with rose-colour: the smaller wing coverts are of a very bright blue; the larger of a deeper blue: all the quill-feathers are blue on the outside edges, but are brown within and at the tips: the tail consists of ten feathers, the two middle ones exceeding the next adjoining by four inches, and the outer ones by four inches and a half: the two long feathers are webbed to the distance of only about one third from the base, and again at the tips, the intermediate part being only very slightly barbed by extremely short fibres, so as to appear at first sight like a naked shaft: this naked part is of a blue colour, the base and tips being of a subrosaceous white, with a blue spot on the outer web: the rest of the tail-feathers are rose-white, edged with brown; the legs and feet reddish. This beautiful bird is a native of Ternate, one of the Molucca islands. The middle tail-feathers are said to be longer in the male than in the female. It is not improbable that the same particularity may take place in this bird which has before been recorded of the *Momot*, viz. that the naked appearance of the middle part of the two longest tail-feathers may not be truly natural, but may be owing to a temporary loss of the webs on that

part, as in the bird just mentioned. This, however, being merely conjecture, can only be ascertained by a more complete knowledge of the bird.

COROMANDEL KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Coromanda. *A. pallide violaceo-rosea, subtus rufescens, uropygio tænia longitudinali cæruleo-alba, gula alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Pale violaceous-rose-coloured Kingfisher, rufescent beneath; with the rump marked by a longitudinal blueish-white band, and white throat.

Martin-pêcheur violet de la cote de Coromandel. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 218.

Size of a Blackbird: bill and irides reddish: head, hind part of neck, back, wings, and tail reddish lilac-colour, glossed with violet: quills, externally, the same, but within yellowish rufous: on the rump a perpendicular blueish-white streak: throat white: rest of the under parts light rufous: legs reddish. Native of Coromandel, inhabiting the coasts: a highly elegant species, first described and figured by Sonnerat.

SPOTTED BRASILIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Maculata. *A. fusca, flavescenti-maculata, subtus alba fusco-maculata, gula flava. Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*
Brown Kingfisher with yellowish spots; beneath white with brown spots, and yellow throat.
Matuiti. *Raii. syn. Will. orn. Buff. ois.*
Brasilian spotted Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Marcgrave: size that of a Starling: bill red, with the upper mandible a little bent at the tip: upper parts of the body brown, spotted with pale yellow: quills and tail brown, marked by transverse pale yellow spots: throat yellow: under parts white, marked with small brown spots: legs cinereous. Native of Brasil.

CAYENNE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Cayanensis. *A. cærulea subtus alba, fascia infra occiput nigra, uropygio viridi-cæruleo. Lath. ind. orn.*
Blue Kingfisher white beneath, with a black bar below the hind-head, and blue-green rump.
Taparara. *Buff. ois.*
Cayenne Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This species, which is described by Buffon under the name of *Taparara*, is a native of Cayenne and Guiana: its size is that of a Starling, and its length, according to the accurate Brisson, nine inches and

five lines: the upper part of the head, the back, wings, and tail are of a fine blue; but the quills and tail-feathers are blackish or dusky on their inner webs: the rump and covert-feathers of the tail of a brilliant beryl-blue or sea-green colour: beneath the hindhead is a transverse black band: the throat, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and lower tail-coverts are white: the upper mandible is black; the lower red, as are also the legs and feet.

GREEN-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo chlorocephala. *A. viridi-cærulea subtus alba, vertice viridi nigro marginato.*

Blue-green Kingfisher white beneath, with green crown margined with black.

Alcedo chlorocephala. *A. viridis, collo albo, torque nigro, alis caudaque thalassinis. Lin. Gmel.*

Alcedo chlorocephala. *A. cæruleo-viridis subtus colloque albo, capite viridi, torque nigro. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin pêcheur a tete verte. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 783. f. 2.*

Green-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A HIGHLY elegant species; length about nine inches: colour of the upper parts green, deepest on the back, and changing to blue-green on the wings and tail; the lower part of the quill-feathers dusky: crown of the head deep green, bounded by black, a stripe of that colour passing from the base of the bill across the eyes, and uniting behind: the neck and under parts of the bird are white, but somewhat dusky on the abdomen. Described by Buffon

from a specimen brought by Commerson from Bouro, one of the Molucca islands. In the work entitled Planches Eluminées it is erroneously said to be from the Cape of Good Hope.

SACRED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo sacra. *A. cæruleo-viridis subtus alba, superciliis strigaque sub oculis ferrugineis, remigibus caúdaque nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue-green Kingfisher white beneath, with a ferruginous streak above and beneath the eyes, and blackish wings and tail.

Sacred Kingfisher. *White's Voy. p.* 193. *and pl. oppos. var.* crested.

Sacred Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. pl.* 27. *Var.* subfulvous beneath.

Size of the Green-Headed Kingfisher, to which it seems considerably allied, and appears to be found, in many varieties, throughout the smaller scattered islands called the Society Isles in the South Sea, as well as in some parts of the vast island, or rather continent of New Holland. The crown of the head and upper parts are blue-green, palest on the lower and deepest on the upper parts of the back: the quills and tail dusky, with blue edges, appearing entirely blue when closed: over the eyes generally passes a ferruginous streak, bounding the green of the crown; the throat is white; the remainder of the under parts very pale ferruginous, passing upwards, in the form of a moderately broad collar, round the neck: the bill is dusky, the under mandible whitish towards the

base: the legs blackish. In some specimens a dark or blackish streak or band passes from the angles of the bill through the eyes, encircling the crown; and in others the vent and thighs are dusky, the green on the upper parts darker, and the wings and tail deep blue. Specimens have also been observed in which the crown of the head, wings, and tail were of a very dark or blueish green, the wing coverts alone being pale-blue.

Var.

CRESTED SACRED KINGFISHER.

The most remarkable variety seems to be the crested one, described and figured in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. In this variety the head is strongly crested; the bill black, and the legs reddish. The description accompanying the figure runs thus. "This bird is about the size of a Thrush, and measures nearly ten inches in length: the top of the head is blue and crested; sides of the head and back part of it black; over the eye, from the nostrils, a rusty-coloured streak; the chin, middle of the neck all round, and all the under parts of the body, buff-colour, more or less inclining to rust; the upper part of the plumage chiefly blue; but the beginning of the back is black, as are also the quills and tail-feathers within, being blue only on the outer edges: the bill is large and black, but the base of the under jaw is whitish: the legs are brown." In

most of the regions where these birds are found, the inhabitants are said to hold them in particular esteem, and hence the title of *sacred*, applied to the present species.

COLLARED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo collaris. *A. viridi-cærulea, corpore subtus collarique albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue-green Kingfisher, white beneath, and with white collar.

Le Martin-pêcheur a collier blanc. *Buff. ois. Sonner. voy. pl.* 33.

Sacred Kingfisher. *Var.* D. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is described by Sonnerat, is a native of the Philippine islands, and is said to be smaller than a Blackbird: the bill is black, with the lower mandible yellowish at the base: the head, back, wings, and tail blue, tinged with green: the under parts of the body white, surrounding the neck like a collar. This species seems much allied to the *Alcedo cærulea* or White-Collared Kingfisher, but differs in being white beneath. Dr. Latham, in his Synopsis of Birds, considered it as a variety of the Sacred Kingfisher, but in his Index Ornithologicus stations it as a distinct species.

VENERATED KINGFISHER

Alcedo venerata. *A. fusca viridi varia, subtus pallida, fascia superciliari viridi-albida. Lath. ind. orn.*
Brown Kingfisher, varied with green, beneath pale, with a greenish-white band over each eye.
Venerated Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Length nine inches: upper parts of the body pale brown, but more or less glossed with green, especially along the sides of the head, forming a kind of zone: the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers are also edged with green: the under parts of the body are whitish: the bill black, with the base of the lower mandible white; the legs dusky. Native of the Friendly Islands in the South Sea, where it is said to be held in veneration, like the preceding kind.

RESPECTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo tuta. *A. macroura viridi-olivacea, subtus alba, collari viridi-nigro, superciliis albis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Olivaceous-green Kingfisher, white beneath, with black-green collar, and a white streak over the eyes.
Respected Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Dr. Latham. Size of the Common Kingfisher: length eight inches and a half: bill depressed, black, an inch and half in length;

the lower mandible white; the upper parts of the body olive-green: over the eye a white streak: round the neck a collar of greenish black: the under parts of the body white: tail longish; legs black. Native of Otaheitee, where it is held a sacred bird.

FLAVESCENT KINGFISHER.

Alcedo flavescens. *A. supra viridis, subtus flavescens, rostro rubro, cauda cærulea.*
Green Kingfisher, yellowish beneath, with red bill and blue tail.
Alcedo flavicans. *A. subtus flavicans, capite dorsoque viridibus, rostro rubro, cauda cærulea. Lath. ind. orn.*
Ten-rou-joulon. *Hist. gen. d. voy.* 10. *p.* 149. *Buff. ois.*

THIS species, which is slightly described by voyagers, is a native of the island of Celebes, where it is named *Ten-rou-joulon.* It is said to be of the size of a Lark, with the bill red, the head and back green, the belly yellowish, and the tail of a most beautiful blue.

SPOTTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Inda. *A. atro-viridis nitens, albo-punctata, subtus fulva, fascia pectorali albo nigroque nebulosa.*
Glossy dark-green Kingfisher speckled with white, beneath fulvous with clouded black and white pectoral band.
Alcedo Inda. *A. brachyura virens, subtus fulva, fascia pectorali nebulosa. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
Spotted Kingfisher. *Edw. pl.* 335. *Lath. syn.*
Alcedo bicolor. *A. viridis, fascia pectorali albo nigroque variegata, corpore subtus torque colli strigaque nares inter et oculum rufis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Alcedo bicolor. *Lin. Gmel.*
Martin-pêcheur vert et roux. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 592.
Rufous and green Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon. Size of the Common Kingfisher: length eight inches: colour above deep green, the wings marked both on the coverts and quills with small scattered whitish spots: under parts deep golden-rufous, passing, like a collar, round the lower part of the neck: across the breast a mixed or waved black and white band or zone: tail spotted with yellowish white, like the quills: from the nostrils to the upper part of the eye runs a rufous streak: the bill is blackish, and the legs reddish. Native of Cayenne.

The bird described and figured by Edwards under the name of the Spotted Kingfisher is so very nearly allied to the above that I have no hesitation in considering it as the same species. Edwards describes his specimen in the following manner. "The bill

is black or dusky, except the basis of the lower mandible, which is orange-coloured: a broad black line runs from the bill on each side the head, in which lines the eyes are placed: above and beneath these black lines pass narrow lines of orange-colour: the throat, breast, belly, thighs, coverts beneath the tail, and inner covert-feathers of the wings are of a fine orange-colour: between the neck and breast passes a broad list or collar of black feathers edged with light ash or whitish: the crown of the head is black, but gradually becomes green on the hinder part of the neck: the sides of the head beneath the eyes are green: the back, rump, upper sides of the wings, and tail are also of a fine glassy dark green, the wings, rump, and tail-feathers having white spots on the edges of their webs: the quills withinside, and the under side of the tail are of a dark ash-colour, with whitish spots on their webs: the tips of the quills without are dusky an inch deep: the legs and feet are of a reddish flesh-colour; the three forward toes remarkably connected together almost to their claws. This curious bird is a native of Guiana in South America."

WHITE AND GREEN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Americana. *A. obscure viridis, subtus alba viridi-maculata, striga sub oculis alba, fascia pectorali rufa. Lath. ind. orn.*

Dark-green Kingfisher, beneath white spotted with green, with a white streak beneath the eyes, and a rufous pectoral band.

Martin-pêcheur vert et blanc de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 591.

White and green Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon: length seven inches: the whole upper parts are of a glossy blackish green, but the wings are marked on the larger coverts and the smaller quill-feathers with scattered white spots: from the corners of the bill on each side passes a white streak beneath the eye to the back part of the head, forming a white collar: the under parts are white, clouded or varied with a few dark green spots, and across the breast of the male runs a broad ferruginous bar: the tail is rather long than short in proportion to the body; the bill black, and the legs red. Native of Cayenne.

BRASILIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Brasiliensis. *A. rufescens, castaneo fusco alboque varia, subtus alba, fascia oculari fusca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Rufescent Kingfisher, variegated with chesnut brown and white, beneath white, with a brown eye-stripe.

Le Gip-gip. *Buff. ois.*

Brasilian Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This, according to Brisson, is of the size of the Common Kingfisher: the head, upper part of the neck, the back, wing and tail coverts are pale rufous, mixed or varied with chesnut, brown, and white: the quill-feathers rufous, marked by transverse white spots; and the tail is of similar colour: the bill black, and the legs brown. Native of Brasil.

SUPERCILIOUS KINGFISHER.

Alcedo superciliosa. *A. viridis subtus fulva, gula abdomineque albidis, fascia pectorali viridi.*

Green Kingfisher, fulvous beneath, with whitish throat and abdomen, and green pectoral bar.

Alcedo superciliosa. *A. submacroura viridis, subtus alba fascia viridi, superciliis fulvis.*

Little green and orange-coloured Kingfisher. *Edw. pl.* 245.

Le Martin-pécheur vert et orangé. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 756.

Supercilious Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This elegant species is accurately described by Edwards, and is in length about five inches. "The

bill, says Edwards, is of a blackish or dusky colour, except the lower mandible, which is reddish: the throat is orange-coloured, and it hath a mark of the same colour passing from the base of the bill on each side, over the eyes: the head, hinder part of the neck, back, tail, and covert-feathers of the wings are of a fine parrot-green colour: it hath also a bar of the same green across the breast; the sides, under the wings, and sides of the belly are of a bright reddish orange-colour: the middle of the belly, the thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white: the tail hath twelve feathers, the middle ones a little longer than the others: the inner webs of the tail-feathers are spotted with white: the inner coverts and the ridges of the wings are of a light orange-colour: the quills are dark brown or dusky, spotted with light clay-colour on their outer and inner webs, except a few of the outer quills, which are without spots: the legs and feet are small; the toes connected, as in other Kingfishers, and of a flesh-colour: it hath the tail a little longer in proportion than the Common Kingfisher."

The individuals of this species, like most others, are observed to vary a little in point of plumage; the orange stripe over the eyes, which gives rise to the Linnæan trivial name, being less conspicuous in some specimens than in others; in some also the orange-colour of the throat is continued on each side, so as to form a complete collar round the neck; and lastly, in the female bird the green bar across the breast is wanting.

SHORT-TAILED KINGFISHERS.

COMMON KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Ispida. *A. atro-viridis, subtus fulva, dorso cæruleo nitidissimo, vertice maculis transversis cæruleis.*

Dark-green Kingfisher, fulvous beneath, with brilliant-blue back, and crown marked by transverse blue spots.

Alcedo Ispida. *A. brachyura, supra cyanea, subtus fulva, loris rufis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Ispida. *Gesn. Aldrov. &c. &c.*

The Kingfisher. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

Le Martin-pêcheur. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 77.*

Common Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

The Alcedo Ispida or Common Kingfisher is the only species of this genus found in Europe, where, as well as in other parts of the Old Continent, it is chiefly observed in the temperate regions. Of the British birds it is by far the most brilliant, and indeed no European bird can equal it in splendor of colours except the Coracias Garrula or Roller, and the Merops Apiaster or Bee-Eater, neither of which are natives of Britain, though sometimes seen as occasional stragglers. The Kingfisher is a bird of a retired and solitary nature, and is only to be found near rivers, brooks, or stagnant waters, living entirely on the smaller kind of fish: its general length is about seven inches, its breadth eleven inches, and its weight about

M. Griffith sculp.

COMMON KINGFISHER.

1811 Nov.r 1 London, Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street, & the other Proprietors

an ounce and quarter: its shape is not elegant, the body being of a heavy form, the head large, the bill long, and the legs very short: the particular distribution of colours on the Kingfisher may be thus described: the upper mandible is blackish, the lower orange-coloured or reddish: the crown of the head very dark green, crossed or undulated by numerous short, transverse, bright-blue streaks: the shoulders and whole wings of the same dark-green colour, but the edges of the quill-feathers glossed with pale blue, and the shoulders marked by numerous small spots of the same colour: from the neck, down the middle of the back to the tail, passes a broad stripe of the most brilliant pale blue, formed of fine long-fibred feathers: the tail is very short, and of a deep blue colour: on each side the head, between the bill and eye, is a small rufous spot: from the corners of the lower mandible on each side is a dark green stripe, crossed by numerous blue undulations, like the crown of the head: above this, on each side, beyond the eye is an oblong orange streak, and behind this a white one: the throat is white to a small distance, but soon becomes tinctured with rufous or orange-colour, which possesses the whole remainder of the lower part of the body: the irides and legs are red: the claws black. The male and female bear an extreme resemblance to each other.

The Kingfisher builds, or at least deposits its eggs, in the banks either of rivers or stagnant waters, the eggs being generally from five to seven or nine in number. This bird is supposed to be

the poetical Alcyon or Halcyon of the ancients, which was believed to build a floating nest; an idea which perhaps originated from a view of the nests of some of the Colymbi or Grebes, which build their nests among aquatic plants, and which are sometimes so loosely attached as to be occasionally carried to some little distance on the surface of the water. The nest of the Kingfisher is variously described by different authors; some maintaining that the bird deposits its eggs on the bare surface of the mould at the end of the hole in which it resides: this hole is constantly observed to be in an ascending direction, and is often two or three feet in length, terminating in a cavity, which is generally strewed or lined with a layer of small fish bones, intermixed with scales. Aristotle affirms that the nest is in the form of a long-necked gourd, and composed of fish-bones. "The Kingfisher, says the Count de Buffon, nestles in the banks of rivers and brooks, in holes made by water-rats, or by crabs, which it deepens and fashions, and contracts at the aperture: small fish bones and scales are found in it, among sand, but without any arrangement, and here its eggs are deposited: though we cannot find those little pellets with which Belon says it plasters its nest, or trace the form imputed to it by Aristotle, who compares this nest to a gourd, and its substance and texture to those sea-balls or lumps of interwoven filaments which cut with difficulty, but when dried become friable." Dr. Latham says the Kingfisher lays its eggs, to the number of seven or more, in a hole in the bank

of the river or stream it frequents, for it makes no nest, and adds, that the remains of the fish on which it feeds do by no means soil the habitation, as it brings up the indigestible parts in pellets, like birds of prey.

In Mr. Bewick's elegant publication on British birds, mention is made of a Kingfisher's nest, which, in the compactness of its form, resembled that of a chaffinch: it was made entirely of small fish-bones, cemented together with a brown glutinous substance. In a succeeding paragraph, however, an account is given of a boy's having found the eggs of a Kingfisher deposited on the bare ground, at the end of a hole in a bank, half a yard in length; and the author concludes with a supposition that these birds sometimes, perhaps from necessity, build a nest, and at other times make the dry ground answer that purpose.

In the Ornithological Dictionary of Colonel Montagu we find the following statement on this subject. "The many curious accounts which have been given of the nest of this bird induced us to take some pains to discover the fact. The result of our researches are, that the hole chosen to breed in is always ascending, and generally two or three feet in the bank: at the end is scooped a hollow, at the bottom of which is a quantity of small fish bones, nearly half an inch thick, mixed in the earth: this is undoubtedly the castings of the parent birds, and not the young, for we have found it even before they have eggs, and have every reason to believe both male and female go to that

spot for no other purpose than to eject this matter for some time before the female begins to lay; and that they dry it by the heat of their bodies, as they are frequently observed to continue in the hole for hours, long before they have eggs. On this matter the female lays to the number of seven eggs, which are all perfectly white and transparent, of a short oval form, weighing about one dram." Colonel Montagu adds, that he could never observe the old birds with any thing in their bills when they went in to feed their young; from which it may be concluded that they eject from their stomach for that purpose.

The general manners of the Kingfisher are well detailed by Mr. Pennant, who observes that it frequents the banks of rivers, and feeds on fish. To compare small things with great, says Mr. Pennant, it takes its prey after the manner of the Osprey, balancing itself at a certain distance over the water for a considerable space; then darting below the surface, brings up the prey in its feet. He adds, that while it remains thus suspended in air in a bright day, the plumage exhibits a most beautiful variety of the most dazzling and brilliant colours; a particularity which did not escape the notice of the ancients. In Mr. Bewick's elegant work, before quoted, we find a similar account of this attitude of the Kingfisher. "It is difficult, says this writer, to conceive why ornithologists have classed the Kingfisher with land birds, as its habits and manner of living are wholly confined to the waters, on the margins of which, it will sit,

for hours together, on a projecting twig or stone; at one while fluttering its wings, and exposing its brilliant plumage to the sun; at another, hovering in air like the Kestril, it waits the moment when it may seize its prey, on which it darts with almost unerring certainty, often remaining for several seconds under the water, before it has gained the object of its pursuit; then brings up the little fish, which it carries to the land, beats to death, and swallows."

The Kingfisher is with great difficulty kept for any length of time in a state of captivity, even when supplied with its proper food. We are informed, however, by the Count de Buffon that Monsr. Daubenton, of the Academy of Sciences, fed, for some months, a brood of Kingfishers, by means of small fish, put into basons of water. Monsr. de Montbeillard also received in July 1771 a brood of young Kingfishers, which at first devoured some small earthworms which were presented to them; but soon refused this kind of food, and died in the space of a few days.

The superstition of former times attributed very extraordinary properties to this bird in a dried state; viz. that of preserving clothes from being attacked by moths, if kept in the same drawer; and of shewing the direction of the wind, by turning its breast to the proper point, when suspended by the beak from the ceiling of a room. On this subject a long and learned chapter may be found in the works of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown.

WHITE-COLLARED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo capistrata. *A. cærulea, tectricibus uropygioque virentibus, collari superciliisque albis, subtus maculaque postoculari rufa.*

Blue Kingfisher, with greenish wing-coverts and rump, white collar and brows; beneath rufous with a rufous spot behind the eyes.

Alcedo cærulea. *Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.*

White-collared Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

The White-Collared Kingfisher is a native of India: in size it somewhat exceeds the European Kingfisher, being of a stouter or thicker habit, but measures only about six inches and three quarters in length: the head and back are of a rich and beautiful blue; the shoulder-feathers and rump of a bright green: the whole under parts, from the bill to the vent, rufous, but the neck is encircled by a narrowish white collar, and a streak of that colour passes over each eye: behind each eye is also a small rufous spot: the bill is strong, and of a dusky colour, pale or greyish towards the base: the legs are also dusky. This species was first described by Brisson, from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre.

RED-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo erithaca. *A. brachyura, dorso cæruleo, abdomine luteo, capite uropygioque purpureis, gula nuchaque albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Kingfisher with blue back, luteous abdomen, purple head and rump, and white nape and throat.
Ispida Bengalensis torquata. *Briss. av.*
Le Martin-pêcheur a front jaune. *Buff. ois.*
Bengal Kingfisher. *Albin. 3. pl. 29.*
Red-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. ind. orn.*

A MOST beautiful species: size of the Common Kingfisher: length about six inches and a quarter: in the individual described by Brisson the upper part of the head was dull red, with a yellow spot in front; and from each side the base of the bill passed a black band or streak across the eyes, behind which was a second streak of deep blue: the upper part of the neck was surrounded by a white collar, the remainder of the neck, the back, and scapulars were deep blue: the wings cinereous: the rump and upper tail-coverts, as well as the tail itself, dull red: the throat white; the sides of the head beneath the eyes, lower part of the neck, and whole under parts of the bird, fine yellow: the bill and legs red.

VAR.

This is of smaller size than the preceding. It is figured in Mr. Pennant's Genera of Birds, from

an original drawing communicated by Governor Loten, and differs in having the wings black, the coverts edged with blue, and the under parts of the bird pale yellow with a cast of rufous: the head and hind part of the neck orange-red, and from each eye a purple bar, continued into a black one at the back part of the head, while below the junction of the purple and black parts of the bar is a white spot: on the front is also a white spot, and the throat is of the same colour: upper part of the back rich deep blue; lower part paler, gradually sinking into purple-lilac: tail orange-ferruginous: bill orange-colour, legs bright red.

PURPLE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo purpurea. *A. purpureo-cærulea, subtus rufo-alba, capite uropygio caudaque rufo-aureis, pone oculos striga purpurascente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Purple-blue Kingfisher, rufous-white beneath, with golden-rufous head, rump and tail, and a purplish streak behind the eyes.

Alcedo purpurea. Lin. Gmel.

Martin-pêcheur pourpré. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 778. *f.* 2.

Purple Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A very beautiful bird; in size similar to the preceding, of which it is not improbable that it may be rather a variety, than a truly distinct species. The wings and upper part of the back are black, spotted and edged with deep blue: the lower part of the back purple-lilac, continued in the manner of a stripe down the middle of the

M. Griffith sculp.

PURPLE KINGFISHER.

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tail-coverts, which, as well as the tail itself, the head, breast, and sides, are of a bright reddish orange-colour: from the bill on each side, over the eyes, passes a rich blue streak, clouded with lilac-colour: behind which is a yellowish white patch: the throat is white, the abdomen yellow, and the bill and legs red.

VAR.?

RUFOUS KINGFISHER.

Of similar size with the former, but entirely of a very bright orange-rufous colour above, except the quill-feathers, which are dusky or black, with rufous edges: the whole under parts, from bill to vent, white: bill and legs orange-red. Said to inhabit Madagascar, where it was observed by Commerson. Perhaps a female, or a young bird.

CRESTED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo cristata. *A cristata cærulea, crista nigro undulata, subtus fulva, gula crissoque albidis.*
Crested blue Kingfisher with the crest undulated with black; beneath fulvous, with whitish throat and vent.
Alcedo cristata. *A. brachyura subcristata cærulea, subtus rufa, crista nigro-undulata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
The Crested Kingfisher. *Edw. pl.* 336.
Alcedo cristata orientalis, &c. Seb. 1. *pl.* 67. *f.* 4.
Le vintsi. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 756. *f.* 1.
Crested Kingfisher. *Lath. syn. Nat. Misc.* 1. *pl.* 13.

A SPECIES of singular brilliancy and elegance. It seems to have been first described by Edwards, whose specimen appears to have been of rather larger size than those of other authors, measuring about five inches and a half in length. Edwards describes it in the following manner. "The bill is strait, sharp-pointed, ridged both above and beneath, and of a blackish colour: from the lower mandible of the bill the throat is white, which whiteness passes round the neck, and forms a collar: the crown of the head is covered with long blue-green feathers variegated with black lines: these feathers being long and loose, form a crest, which I suppose the bird can raise or lower at pleasure: the feathers immediately above the eyes are blue: the hinder part of the neck, the back, rump, wings, and tail are of an exceeding fine ultramarine blue, the rump something lighter than the other parts: the tips of the quills are dusky:

M. Griffith sculp.

CRESTED KINGFISHER.

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the inner covert-feathers of the wings orange-coloured: the quills within are dusky, with their edges of a faint orange-colour: the under side of the tail is dusky or blackish: the breast, belly, thighs, and covert-feathers under the tail are of a bright orange-colour: the legs and feet are made as in other Kingfishers, and of a red or scarlet colour: it was shot in the island of Johanna to the northward of Madagascar."

I know not how it happens that Dr. Latham has neglected to quote Edwards's description and figure of this bird in his most excellent Ornithology, since there can be no doubt of its being the same species with the Crested Kingfisher of that author, and the Vintsi of Buffon, whose specimen appears to have been merely somewhat smaller, and with a red bill, as was the case also in a beautiful specimen in the Leverian Museum, which has been figured in the Naturalist's Miscellany, and is also represented in the present work.

WHITE-BILLED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo albirostris. *A. cærulea, vertice purpureo-castaneo, remigibus subfuscis, subtus albo-flavescens, rostro albido.*

Blue Kingfisher with purple-chesnut crown and brownish quill-feathers; beneath yellowish-white, with whitish bill.

Alcedo Americana, seu Apiastra. *Seb.* 1. *pl.* 53. *f.* 3.

Le Martin-pêcheur a bec blanc. *Buff. ois.*

White-billed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Described and figured in the work of Seba: length about four inches and three quarters: bill

white: head and hind part of the neck purplish chesnut: back, wing-coverts, scapulars, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail bright beryl or blue-green: quill-feathers cinereous: whole under parts yellowish white. Native, according to Seba, of America, but of what particular part is not specified.

BLUE-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo cyanocephala. *A. cærulea subtus fulva, vertice nigro-undulata, rostro pedibusque rubris.*

Blue Kingfisher, fulvous beneath, with the crown undulated with black, and red bill and legs.

Alcedo cærulocephala. Lin. Gmel. Lath. ind. orn.

Martin-pêcheur a tete bleue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 356.

Blue-Headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

This is an elegant small species described by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminées. In colours and general appearance it is nearly allied to the Crested Kingfisher, and measures about four inches in length: its colour above is fine ultramarine blue, the crown of the head transversely undulated with paler or greenish blue: the quill-feathers dusky: the whole under parts bright rufous, except the throat, which is white: the bill and legs are red: the rufous colour of the under parts is in some specimens continued round the neck in form of a collar.

Dr. Latham in his Supplement mentions a variety of this species, in which the head and neck were of a yellowish rufous colour; the crown va-

ried with black and blue, and the abdomen white. Native of Madagascar, and, according to Monsr. Daudin, (who describes it under the title of *Alcedo ultramarina*,) of the country of Malimba in Africa, where it is not uncommon.

VAR.?

MINUTE KINGFISHER.

This very small Kingfisher has been generally considered as belonging to the genus *Todus* rather than Alcedo, and is the *Todus cœruleus* or Blue Tody of Latham, and the Todier de Juida of the Planches Enluminées. Monsr. Daudin, however, in the Annales du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, is decidedly of opinion that it is a genuine Kingfisher, and no other than a variety of his *Alcedo ultramarina*, which is doubtless the same with the Blue-Headed Kingfisher. I have myself described it as a species of Kingfisher in the fifth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, under the name of *Alcedo pusilla* or *Minute Kingfisher*. Its length is three inches and a half: the crown of the head and whole upper parts of the bird deep blue: the cheeks and whole under parts orange-red; but the throat is white, and beneath the eye on each side is a purple spot: the bill and legs are pale flesh-colour. The specimen represented in the Naturalist's Miscellany is still smaller than that figured in the Planches Enluminées, and has on each side the head, beneath the eyes, a broad

purple stripe or band, extending to a considerable distance on the neck; the wings and tail are also of a dusky colour. The Minute Kingfisher is said to be a native of Africa, but Buffon, considering it as a species of Todus, concluded that, like the rest of that genus, it must be an inhabitant of America.

LITTLE INDIAN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Bengalensis. *A. quadruncialis viridi-cærulea, vertice nigro-undulato, subtus rufa.*

Blue-green Kingfisher, measuring about four inches in length; beneath rufous; the crown undulated with black.

Little Indian Kingfisher. *Edw. pl.* 11.

Alcedo Ispida. Var. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Alcedo Bengalensis. *A. cæruleo-viridis, subtus rufa, capite cæruleo-striato, gula alba, per oculos vitta rufa. Lath. ind. orn.*

Martin-pêcheur a tete bleue. *Buff. ois.*

Blue-headed Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY small species, measuring about four inches and a half in length. It is described and figured by Edwards, who observes that the general likeness is so great between this bird and the Common Kingfisher that one description might serve for both; and Linnæus, from the contemplation of Edwards's figures, seems to have been convinced of its being no other than a diminutive variety of the European Kingfisher: the quill-feathers and tail are however of a brown colour, without any appearance of green on the edges, and the bill of the male is red. The female seems to differ in

wanting the rufous eye-streak, instead of which a small spot only of that colour is visible on each side the back part of the head. Native of Bengal.

EASTERN KINGFISHER.

Alcedo orientalis. *A. viridis, subtus rufa, superciliis albis, vertice gula fascia per oculos remigibusque cæruleis, sub oculis macula rufa. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Kingfisher, rufous beneath, with white brows, blue crown, throat, eye-stripe and quill-feathers, and a rufous spot under the eyes.

Ispida Indica. *Briss. av. 4. pl. 37. f. 1.*

Eastern Kingfisher. *Lath. syn.*

Alcedo orientalis. *Lin. Gmel.*

Described and figured by Brisson, from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre. It is about a third part less than the Common Kingfisher; with the head and throat fine blue; the upper parts of the neck, the body, wings, and tail brilliant green, but the quill-feathers blue: over the eyes passes, on each side, a white stripe, and beneath them is a rufous spot: the bill is red, and the legs black. Native of the East Indies.

THREE-TOED KINGFISHERS.

TRIDACTYLE KINGFISHER.

Alcedo tridactyla. *A. brachyura supra caudaque rufa, subtus flava, pedibus tridactylis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Short-tailed rufous Kingfisher, yellow beneath, with three-toed feet.

Alcedo tridactyla. *A. pedibus tridactylis. Lin. Mant.* 1771. *Pall. spic.* 6. *t.* 2. *f.* 1. *Vosmaer monogr.* 1768. *t.* 1.

Var.

A. brachyura pallide violaceo-rubescens, subtus alba, alis cæruleo-atris, remigibus margine cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn.

Short-tailed lilac-coloured Kingfisher, white beneath, with dark-blue wings edged with paler blue.

Martin-pecheur de l'Isle de Luçon. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 32.

This species was first described by Monsr. Vosmaer. It is considerably smaller than the Common Kingfisher, measuring only four inches in length, and admits of two varieties: perhaps sexual differences. In one the crown is ferruginous, with a cast of violet: on the temples is a blue spot, beneath which is a white streak: the parts between the shoulders and the tips of the wing-feathers are also blue: the cheeks and under parts of the body yellowish white; the throat pure white: the quills brown black, ferruginous within; and the tail ferruginous.

In the other variety the bird is rufo-ferruginous

above: the crown of the head, rump, and tips of some of the feathers on the back tinged with violet: the breast more inclining to ferruginous than in the former; the belly whiter, and the blue spot on the temples wanting. In both kinds the bill is square, and of a yellowish white colour.

The specimen described by Sonnerat, under the title of *Kingfisher from the island of Luzonia*, was extremely beautiful. The whole head and upper parts of the body being deep lilac; the wings blue-black; the quills edged with blue, and the under parts of the body white: the legs reddish, and the toes only three in number.

TRIDIGITATED KINGFISHER.

Alcedo Tribrachys. *A. cyanea, subtus ferruginea, alis nigricantibus, pedibus tridactylis.*
Deep-blue Kingfisher, ferruginous beneath, with blackish wings, and three-toed feet.
Alcedo Tribrachys. *Vivar. Nat.* 16. *t.* 681.
Tridigitated Kingfisher. *Nat. Misc.* 16. *pl.* 681.

This elegant species is a native of New Holland, and was first described in the sixteenth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany. Its size is that of the Common Kingfisher, and its colour on the upper parts very fine deep ultramarine blue; the wings are blackish, with a slight cast of blue on the coverts: the under parts, from bill to tail, pale orange-ferruginous, the throat being nearly white.

At some distance beyond the eye, on each side the head, is a lengthened pale-orange spot, and a very small one of a much deeper colour is placed on each side the base of the upper mandible: the bill is black, and very sharp-pointed; the legs and feet red, with three toes only, the two foremost connected, as usual in the Kingfisher tribe.

The *Azure Kingfisher*, described by Dr. Latham in his second Supplement, seems much allied to the above, but no mention is made in the description of any particular structure in the feet. Dr. Latham describes his Azure Kingfisher as follows, viz. "Length six inches and a half: size of the European species: bill an inch and half long, and black: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is of a fine deep blue: between the bill and eye a buff-coloured streak: on each side of the neck a long oblique streak of white: all the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, deep buff-colour: quills brown: legs red."

SITTA. NUTHATCH.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subulatum, tereti-usculum, rectum, porrectum, integerrimum: mandibula superiore paulo longiore, apice compresso.	*Bill* subulate, strait, strong, sharp-pointed; the upper mandible rather longer than the lower.
Lingua emarginato-lacera.	*Tongue* rather short, horny and jagged at the tip.
Nares vibrissis tectæ.	*Nostrils* covered by reflected bristles.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* with three toes forward and one backward.
Lin. Syst. Nat.	

In this genus, as in that of Alcedo, only one European species is hitherto known to exist. In their general manners the Nuthatches resemble the Woodpeckers, chiefly frequenting trees, in the cavities of which they breed, and feeding on nuts, insects, berries, &c.

EUROPEAN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Europea. *S. plumbea, subtus subferruginea, fascia transoculari nigra, rectricibus lateralibus nigris prope apicem albidis.*
Lead-coloured Nuthatch, subferruginous beneath, with a black streak across the eyes, and black lateral tail-feathers whitish near the tip.
Sitta Europa. *S. rectricibus nigris, lateralibus quatuor infra apicem albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
The Nuthatch or Nutjobber. *Will. orn.*
The Nuthatch. *Penn. Brit. Zool.*
La Sittelle ou Torchepot. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 623. *f.* 1.

THIS bird is very correctly described by Mr. Pennant in the British Zoology. "The Nuthatch weighs near an ounce: its length is near five inches three quarters; breadth nine inches: the bill is strong and strait, about three quarters of an inch long; the upper mandible black, the lower white: the irides hazel; the crown of the head, back, and coverts of the wings are of a fine blueish grey: a black stroke passes over the eye from the mouth: the cheeks and chin are white: the breast and belly are of a dull orange-colour; the quill-feathers dusky: the wings underneath are marked with two spots, one white, at the root of the exterior quills, the other black, at the joint of the bastard wing: the tail consists of twelve feathers; the two middle are grey; the two exterior feathers tipped with grey; then succeeds a transverse white spot; beneath that the rest is black: the legs are

of a pale yellow; the back toe very strong, and the claws large." "This bird, adds Mr. Pennant, runs up and down the bodies of trees, like the Woodpecker tribe; and feeds not only on insects but on nuts, of which it lays up a considerable provision in the hollows of trees. *It is a pretty sight*, says Mr. Willughby, *to see her fetch a nut out of her hoard, place it fast in a chink, and then standing above it with its head downwards, striking it with all its force, breaks the shell, and catches up the kernel.* It breeds in the hollows of trees; if the entrance to its nest be too large, it stops up part of it with clay, leaving only room enough for admission: in autumn it begins to make a chattering noise, being silent for the greatest part of the year. Dr. Plott tells us, that this bird, by putting its bill into a crack in the bough of a tree, can make such a violent sound as if it was rending asunder, so that the noise may be heard at least twelve score yards."

Plott's account of this particular is given in his History of Oxfordshire as follows. "But amongst the inhabitants of the air, or lowermost heaven, it cannot be expected in so small a county I should produce many not already noted, since the feathered kingdom has been so lately and so carefully surveyed by the learned and industrious Francis Willughby, Esq. nor indeed could I meet with any omitted by him, except perhaps a little bird, sometimes seen, but oftener heard in the park at Woodstock; from the noise that it makes, commonly called the Wood-Cracker; described to me, (for I had not the happiness to see it,) to be about the

bigness of a sparrow, with a blue back, and a reddish breast, a wide mouth, and a long bill, which it puts into a crack or splinter of a rotten bough of a tree, and makes a noise as if it were rending asunder with that violence, that the noise may be heard at least 240 yards, some have ventured to say a mile from the place."

But the ingenious Colonel Montagu, in his Ornithological Dictionary, affirms that the noise above described is in reality produced by Woodpeckers, and not by the Nuthatch. "The singular noise, says this author, produced by some species of Woodpeckers, by reiterated strokes of the bill against the decayed limb of a tree, has been erroneously ascribed to this bird."

Colonel Montagu further informs us, that "the Nuthatch chiefly affects wooded and inclosed situations, choosing the deserted habitation of a Woodpecker in some tree for the purpose of nidification. This hole is first contracted by a plaster of clay, leaving only sufficient room for itself to pass in and out: the nest is made of dead leaves mostly of oak, which are heaped together without much order. The eggs are six or seven in number, white, spotted with rust-colour, so exactly like those of the Great Titmouse in size and markings, that it is impossible to distinguish a difference. If the barrier of plaster at the entrance is destroyed when they have eggs, it is speedily replaced; a peculiar instinct, to prevent the nest being destroyed by the Woodpecker and other birds of superior size who build in the same situations. No persecution

will force this little bird from its habitation when sitting: it defends its nest to the last extremity, strikes the invader with its bill and wings, and makes a hissing noise; and after every effort of defence, will suffer itself to be taken in hand rather than quit."

"The Nuthatch is more expert in climbing than the Woodpecker, for it runs in all directions up and down a tree; whereas the other is never observed to descend; the stiff tail of those birds support them in the act of climbing and hacking. The flexible tail of the Nuthatch gives it no such advantage, nor does it seem to want it; for its most favourite position, when breaking a nut, is with the head downwards. In autumn it is no uncommon thing to find in the crevices of the bark of an old tree a great many broken nut-shells, the work of this bird, who repeatedly returns to the same spot for this purpose. When it has fixed the nut firm in a chink, it turns on all sides, in order to strike it with most advantage. This, with the common hazel-nut is a work of some labour; but it strikes a filbert with ease. In defect of such food, insects and their larvæ are sought after, amongst the moss on trees and old thatched buildings. It is commonly met with about orchards, and is sometimes seen in the cyder season picking the seeds from the refuse of the pressed apples. The note is various; in the spring it has a remarkable loud shrill whistle, which ceases after incubation; in the autumn is a double reiterated cry."

VAR. ?

LITTLE NUTHATCH.

This is mentioned by Belon, who affirms that it is much smaller than the common Nuthatch, and of a more noisy disposition. It resides in similar situations, and is equally solitary: associating only with its mate, and attacking any other which it happens to see.

BLACK-HEADED NUTHATCH.

Sitta Carolinensis. *S. cinerea subtus candicans, abdomine imo rufescente, capite et collo superiore nigris, rectricibus lateralibus albo nigroque variis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch, whitish beneath, with the lower part of the abdomen inclining to rufous, the head and upper part of the neck black, and the tail-feathers varied with black and white.

Black-headed Nuthatch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn. suppl.*

SMALLER than the European Nuthatch: bill, head, and hind part of the neck black; over each eye a white line: back of a fine grey: wings dusky, edged with grey: breast, belly, and vent feathers red: two middle tail-feathers grey; the rest black with white tips. Native of the temperate parts of America.

SMALL NUTHATCH.

Sitta pusilla. *S. cinerea, subtus sordide alba, capite fusco, macula occipitis sordide alba, rectricibus lateralibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch, dull white beneath, with brown head, dull-white occipital spot, and black lateral tail-feathers.

Small Nuthatch. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 22.

Least Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

Much smaller than the European Nuthatch, measuring only about three inches and a half: head brown, with a white spot at the hind part: back grey: wings deep brown: under parts of the body dull white: two middle tail-feathers grey, the rest black: bill black: legs grey. Inhabits North America, and is said to be found in Carolina throughout the whole year.

GREAT NUTHATCH.

Sitta Major. *S. grisea, subtus albescens, gula alba, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, margine fulvis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Grey Nuthatch, whitish beneath, with white throat, and brown quill and tail-feathers with fulvous edges.

Another sort of Loggerhead. *Sloan Jam. p.* 301.

Great Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Sir Hans Sloane in his History of Jamaica; length seven inches and a half: bill

thickest in the middle, and curved at the end: head and back grey: under parts whitish: wings and tail brown with orange edges: native of Jamaica, feeding on worms, insects, &c.

SPOTTED NUTHATCH.

Sitta nævia. *S. plumbea albo-maculata, subtus cæruleo-cinerea, lineis longitudinalibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Lead-coloured Nuthatch spotted with white, beneath blue-grey with longitudinal white streaks.

Wall-creeper of Surinam. *Edw. pl.* 346.

Spotted Nuthatch. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Described by Edwards under the title of Wall-Creeper of Surinam. "The bill of this bird is long in proportion, strait, somewhat compressed sideways, a little hooked at the point, and of a dusky brownish colour: the head, hinder side of the neck, back, rump, tail, and wings, are of a dark blueish lead-colour: all the covert-feathers on the upper side of the wings are tipped with white: the inner coverts of the wings are dusky, edged with white: the insides of the quills, and under side of the tail-feathers are ash-coloured, lighter than they are above: the throat is white: the breast, belly, thighs, and coverts beneath the tail are of a blueish ash-colour, lighter than the upper side of the bird: from the throat as far as the legs the breast is marked with white lines, drawn down the middle of each feather, which end in points: the legs and feet are of a dusky brown colour."

The length of this bird, according to Edwards's plate, which represents it of the natural size, is about six inches. It is a native of Surinam.

JAMAICA NUTHATCH.

Sitta Jamaicensis. *S. cinerea subtus alba, vertice nigro, rectricibus lateralibus nigricantibus, apice lineis transversis albis notatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch white beneath, with black crown, and blackish lateral tail-feathers marked at the tip with transverse white lines.

Sitta Jamaicensis. *S. pileo nigro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Loggerhead. *Brown Jam. p.* 475. *Sloan Jam. p.* 300. *pl.* 259. *f.* 1.

Jamaica Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Sir Hans Sloane in his Natural History of Jamaica: size of the Common Nuthatch: length five inches and a half: bill near an inch long, and black: head large, with black crown: upper parts of the body cinereous; under parts white: quill-feathers blackish, with grey edges: tail blackish, with all the feathers, except the two middle ones, crossed towards the ends by transverse white lines. Native of Jamaica and South America, feeding on Insects, and having the character of a stupid bird, easily suffering itself to be taken. From the size of its head it is known in Jamaica by the title of Loggerhead.

VAR.?

SMALLER JAMAICA NUTHATCH.

This is considered by most ornithologists as a variety of the immediately preceding, from which it is said to differ in size only.

CANADA NUTHATCH.

Sitta Canadensis. *S. cinerea, subtus dilute rufa, fascia superciliari candida pone oculos nigricante, rectricibus lateralibus quatuor extimis apice intus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinereous Nuthatch, pale rufous beneath, with white brows growing blackish behind the eyes, and the four exterior tail-feathers white on their inner tips.

Sitta Canadensis. *S. superciliis albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

La Sittelle ou Torchepot du Canada. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 623. *f.* 2.

Canada Nuthatch. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the European species: bill blackish. crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and shoulders black: back and rump light blue-grey: over each eye a white line: cheeks white: larger quill-feathers dusky, with grey edges: breast and belly pure white: the two middle tail-feathers grey, the rest black with a white spot at the tip: vent ferruginous: legs brown. Native of Canada, and extending as far south as New York. It is consi-

dered by Mr. Pennant as a mere variety of the European Nuthatch, but both Linnæus and Dr. Latham suppose it a distinct species.

CAPE NUTHATCH.

Sitta Caffra. *S. supra flavo nigroque varia, subtus flava, pedibus nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Nuthatch varied above with black and yellow, beneath yellow, with black legs.

Sitta Caffra. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* 1. *t.* 4.

Cape Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is described by Sparmann in his Museum Carlsonianum, and is said to be nine inches in length, with a strait blueish-black bill: the front, hind part of the neck, and back mixed brown and yellow: cheeks, neck, breast, and under parts dusky yellow, as are also the edges and tips of the wing-feathers: the tail dusky black, beneath olive: the two middle feathers longer than the rest: legs black. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

LONG-BILLED NUTHATCH.

Sitta longirostra. *S. cærulescens, subtus pallide rufescens, remigibus primoribus apice fuscis, loris nigris.* *Lath. ind. orn.*
Blueish Nuthatch, pale rufescent beneath, with black lores, and larger quill-feathers tipped with brown.
Long-billed Nuthatch. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

This is a species described by Dr. Latham from a drawing, and is said to measure nine inches: the bill is above an inch long, and black; but the base pale or whitish: the crown of the head and whole upper parts of the bird are pale blue-grey, but the cheeks and forehead are white, and a black streak passes through each eye along the sides of the neck: the wings are tipped with brown, and the under parts of the bird are pale tawny: the legs pale brown. Inhabits Batavia.

CHINESE NUTHATCH.

Sitta cristata ferruginea, capite colloque nigris, pectore abdomineque albis, macula postoculari nigra alteraque nivea.
Crested ferruginous Nuthatch, with black head and neck, white breast and abdomen, a red spot behind the eye, and another white one.
Chinese Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*
Lanius jocosus. β. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Described by Dr. Latham: size somewhat superior to that of a Goldfinch: bill and head black:

back deep blueish-ferruginous: throat, breast, and belly white, but the throat bounded or encompassed by a black band, descending from the sides of the head, which is black and crested: near the eye is a small scarlet spot, succeeded by a large white one: rump yellow: tail blackish, with white tip: bill and legs black. Native of China, where it is said to be much esteemed on account of the elegance of its colours, and is, according to Dr. Latham, a frequent ornament on Chinese papers. It appears to me to be much allied to the *Lanius jocosus* or Red-Vented Shrike, and if only described from the account of Osbeck, and the figures on Chinese papers, may, perhaps, prove, on future investigation, to be no other than the same bird.

SURINAM NUTHATCH.

Sitta Surinamensis. *S. castaneo-rufa, subtus rufescente-alba, alis nigris, tectricibus albo maculatis, cauda nigra apice alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Rufous-chesnut Nuthatch, whitish-rufescent beneath, with black wings varied on the coverts with white, and black tail with white tip.

Surinam Nuthatch. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY small species, first described by Dr. Latham: total length three inches and a half: colour fine chesnut brown, paler beneath; the feathers on the head and back having black shafts: wings and tail black, the coverts tipped and the smaller quill-feathers edged with white: bill brown: legs black. Native of Surinam.

ORANGE-WINGED NUTHATCH.

Sitta chrysoptera. *S. cinerea subtus albida, alis caudaque fuscis, remigibus medio aurantio-ferrugineis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Cinereous Nuthatch whitish beneath, with brown wings and tail, the quill-feathers orange-ferruginous on the middle.
Orange-winged Nuthatch. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2. pl. 127.*

A VERY small species, at least according to the drawing from which the description was made: colour above olivaceo-cinereous, with orange-coloured quill-feathers tipped with brown: under parts and rump blueish white: tail short, and slightly tipped, except on the two middle feathers, with white: bill brown: legs blueish. Native of New Holland.

GREEN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Chloris. *S. corpore supra viridi, subtus candido, cauda atra, ultimo apice flavicante. Lath. ind. orn.*
Nuthatch with the body green above, and white below; the tail black, with the extreme tip yellowish.
Sitta Chloris. *Mus. Carls. fasc. 2. t. 33.*

DESCRIBED by Sparmann in his Museum Carlsonianum: size of the Surinam Nuthatch: colour green above, milk-white beneath: wings brown, edged with olive, and with a transverse yellowish middle bar: tail short and black, with yellowish tip: bill longer than the head: legs rather long. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

TODUS. TODY.

Generic Character.

Rostrum tenue, depressum, latum, basi setis patulis.	*Bill* thin, depressed, beset at the base with spreading bristles.
Nares ovatæ, parvæ.	*Nostrils* ovate, small.
Pedes gressorii, digitus exterior medio basi connexus.	*Feet* gressorial; the outer toe connected at the base to the middle one.
Lath. ind. orn.	

THE birds of this genus, which are principally natives of the warmer parts of America, are characterised by a peculiar flatness or depression of the beak. They may be considered as greatly allied to the Muscicapæ or Flycatchers, though somewhat differing in the structure of the feet, which have the outer and middle toes connected, whereas in the Flycatchers they are perfectly separate.

BROAD-BILLED TODY.

Todus rostratus. *T. rostro latissimo, corpore luteo-fusco, subtus luteo, gula maculaque verticis albis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Tody with very broad bill, luteo-fuscous body, luteous beneath, with white throat and a white spot on the crown.
Todi species octava. *Pall. spic. 6.*
Broad-billed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species was first described by Dr. Pallas. Its size is that of a Nightingale; the crown of the head lead-colour, with an oblong white spot: back luteous-brown: wings and tail brown: throat whitish: remainder of the under parts luteous: bill extremely broad, flat, pointed, and of a whitish colour. Native region uncertain: described from a specimen in the Museum of the Prince of Orange.

GREAT-BILLED TODY.

Todus nasutus. *T. niger, rostro latissimo, gula abdomine crissoque coccineis, scapularibus subulatis incurvatis albis.*
Black Tody with very broad bill, red throat, abdomen, and vent-feathers, and incurvated white subulate scapulars.
Todus nasutus. *T. rostro latissimo, corpore nigro, gula uropygio abdomine crissoque coccineis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Great-billed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the Broad-Billed Tody, and allied to it in the excessive breadth of the bill, which is of a

blackish colour with whitish edges and tip: colour of the plumage glossy blue-black, with the abdomen and vent fine purple-crimson, and a bar or crescent of the same colour beneath the throat: the edge of the alulet or spurious wing, at the shoulders, pale orange, and the scapular-feathers, to the number of six or seven, white, lanceolate, and spreading over the coverts: legs black: middle and outer toes connected. This curious species was preserved in the Leverian Museum, but its native country was unknown: probably South America.

WHITE-CHINNED TODY.

Todus gularis. *T. fuscus, subtus albidus, pectore fusco variegato, gula alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Tody, whitish beneath, with the breast variegated with brown, and white throat.

White-chinned Tody. *Lath. syn.*

THIS was first described by Dr. Latham, and measures about nine inches in length: its colour is brown above, with the chin and under parts white, slightly mottled round the neck and breast with brown: bill an inch and three quarters long, much compressed, three quarters of an inch broad at the base, and rather bending upwards at the point: legs brown: outer toe united with the middle one. Native region uncertain.

ROYAL TODY.

Todus regius. *T. cristatus fuscus, subtus albidus fusco undulatus, crista ferruginea apice nigra.*
Crested brown Tody, whitish beneath with brown undulations; the crest ferruginous, tipped with black.
Todus regius. *T. fusco-nigricans cristatus, pectore albido nigricante transversim striato, gula superciliisque albis, abdomine uropygio caudaque rufis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Le Roi des Gobe-mouches. *Buff. ois: Pl. Enl.* 289.
King Tody. *Lath. syn.*
Todus cristatus. Crested Tody. *Nat. Misc.* 11. *pl.* 405.

This most elegant species is described in the Ornithology of the Count de Buffon, where it is considered as a species of Muscicapa or Flycatcher, and it must be acknowledged that it might perhaps be arranged under that genus as well as in that of Todus. Its size is but little superior to that of the common European Flycatchers, but the bill is somewhat disproportionately broad, very much flattened, about ten lines in length, and beset with numerous strong bristles at the base: the colour of the plumage on the upper parts is a deep yellowish brown or chesnut, passing round the fore part of the neck in the manner of a collar: the throat, whole under parts, beneath the collar, and the rump, are pale or whitish yellow, the breast being crossed by numerous dusky undulations: the tail is bright ferruginous, and on the head is situated a most beautiful broad, transverse crest, consisting

M. Griffith sculp.

ROYAL TODY.

18[illegible] Aug.t 1 London Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street

ROYAL TODY *var.*

1811. Aug. 2. London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, & the other Proprietors.

of very numerous feathers, disposed in several series, lengthening as they recede from the front or base: these feathers are of a bright or red-ferruginous colour, and are each terminated by a black tip, so that the crest resembles that of a Hoopoe, placed in a transverse direction: over each eye passes a narrow white streak: the bill is dark brown, and the legs flesh-colour. This curious bird is a native of Cayenne, where it is said to be very rare.

Var.?

In a German work entitled *Naturforscher* is described and figured what appears to be a variety of the above species. In this the colour of the upper parts, as well as of the tail, appears to be deep-brown, with the wing-coverts varied by a few scattered white specks; the whole under parts white, without the brown collar, and the breast marked, as in the former, by numerous dusky undulations: the crest is of a fine purple-crimson, each feather tipped, as in the former, with black: the bill is brown, and the legs pale. This bird appears to be of smaller size than the preceding, and is said to be a native of Guinea. Perhaps, however, this supposed difference of native country may be owing to a typographical error in the publication abovementioned; Guinea having been substituted for Guiana.

RED-BREASTED TODY.

Todus Rubecula. *T. cinereus, gula pectoreque aurantiis, abdomine albo. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Cinereous Tody, with orange throat and breast, and white abdomen.

Red-breasted Tody. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

SIZE of a Yellowhammer: bill stout, broad: tongue bifid, with the points slightly feathered or divided: colour on the upper parts slate-grey: wings and tail brown: throat and breast orange; from thence to the vent nearly white: crown of the head rather full-feathered: legs long, slender, and dusky. Native of New Holland.

FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED TODY.

Todus ferrugineus. *T. ferrugineo-nigricans, subtus ferrugineus, genis albo nigroque maculatis, remigibus semifascia ferruginea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ferruginous-blackish Tody, beneath ferruginous, with the cheeks spotted with black and white, and the wing-feathers marked by a half bar.

Ferruginous-bellied Tody. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about seven inches and a half: bill three quarters of an inch; very much compressed, slightly incurvated at the tip, and blackish: upper parts sub-ferruginous black, most of the feathers

being edged with ferruginous: cheeks varied with white: all the under parts dull ferruginous: over each eye a pale streak: on the wings a short ferruginous bar: tail brown. Native of South America.

WHITE-HEADED TODY.

Todus leucocephalus. *T. nigricans, capite gula colloque superiore albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish Tody, with the head, throat, and upper part of the neck white.

Todus leucocephalus. *Pall. spic. 6. t. 3. f. 2.*

White-headed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Dr. Pallas. Size of a Redstart: colour of the whole bird, except the head and neck, dull black: bill blackish: legs black: head rather full of feathers, so as to appear almost crested. Native of South America.

SHORT-TAILED TODY.

Todus brachyurus. *T. niger, sincipite genis corporeque subtus albis, cauda abbreviata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Tody, with the forehead, cheeks, and under parts of the body white, and very short tail.

Todi species septima. *Pall. spic. 6. p. 18.*

Short-tailed Tody. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Dr. Pallas. Smaller than a Redstart: forehead, cheeks, and under parts of the body

white: upper parts black, but the inner margins of some of the quill-feathers, and the under coverts of the wings white: tail very short: bill dusky: legs black. Native of America.

PLUMBEOUS TODY.

Todus plumbeus. *T plumbeo-nigricans, subtus niveus, vertice remigibus rectricibusque, nigricantibus. Pall. spic.* 6. *p.* 17. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish lead-coloured Tody, milk-white beneath, with blackish crown, wings, and tail.

Plumbeous Tody. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Dr. Pallas: size of a Wren: upper parts hoary lead-colour, inclining to black on the crown: beneath, from throat to tail, milk-white: quills and tail dusky black with the outside edges of the quill-feathers white: bill and legs dusky. Native of Surinam.

GREEN TODY.

CINEREOUS TODY.

1811. Aug. 1. London. Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, & the other Proprietors.

EUROPEAN NUT HATCH.

1811 Aug. 1. London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

DUSKY TODY.

Todus obscurus. *T. olivaceo-fuscus, subtus albo-flavescens, gula pallida. Lath. ind. orn.*
Olivaceous-brown Tody, yellowish white beneath, with pale throat.
Todi species quarta. *Pall. spic.* 6. *p.* 17.
Dusky Tody. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas. Size of a Hedge-Sparrow: upper parts olive-brown: under parts yellowish white: chin pale; quills and tail pale, with grey edges: bill and legs dusky. Native of North America.

GREEN TODY.

Todus viridis. *T. viridis, pectore rubro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Green Tody, with red breast.
Rubecula viridis elegantissima. *Raii. syn.* 187.
Green Sparrow; or Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 121.
Todier de l'Amerique septentrionale. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 585. *f.* 3.
Green Tody. *Lath. syn.*

THIS elegant little bird is about the size of a Wren, and is described by Sloane in his History of Jamaica, but more accurately by Edwards. "The bill, says Edwards, is long in proportion, like that of a Kingfisher; much broader than deep, like a duck's bill: it is ridged along the top of the upper

mandible: the nostrils are placed on each side the ridge, near the head: the upper mandible is of a dusky brown, the lower of a yellow or orange-colour: at the base of the bill are placed stiff black hairs or bristles, standing forwards: the whole upper side of the bird, from bill to tail-end, is of a very fine parrot-green: the inner coverts of the wings are white: the inside of the quills, and the under side of the tail are of a brownish ash-colour: five or six of the prime quills are dusky or black at their tips: the throat is of a very fine red: the breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white, a little shaded with pale green: the legs and feet are of a dusky colour: the toes are joined, as they are in the Kingfisher."

CINEREOUS TODY.

Todus cinereus. *T. cinereus, subtus luteus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Cinereous Tody, luteous beneath.
Grey and yellow Flycatcher. *Edw. pl. 262.*
Le Tic-tic ou Todier. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 585. f. 3.*
Cinereous Tody. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Edwards, and is rather larger than the Green Tody. "The bill, says Edwards, is pretty long, and broad, and compressed like a duck's bill, with a ridge along the middle of the upper mandible: its point is dusky: its base gradually becomes reddish, and is surrounded with stiff hairs or bristles pointing forward: the fore-

head is black: the hinder part of the head and neck, the back, and rump, are of a dark ash-colour: the whole under side, with the sides under the wings, are bright yellow: the inner covert-feathers of the wings are yellow: the quills within are ash-coloured, having the edges of their inner webs whitish: the tail hath twelve feathers; the middle ones longest, and gradually shortening to the outermost on each side: the middle feathers are wholly black or dusky, with white tips: the legs and feet are made as in most small birds, and of a dark flesh-colour." This species is a native of Surinam.

BROWN TODY.

Todus fuscus. *T. ferrugineo-fuscus, subtus olivaceo-fuscus albo maculatus, alis fascia nigricante, cauda ferruginea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ferruginous-brown Tody, beneath olivaceous-brown spotted with white, with a blackish bar across the wings, and ferruginous tail.

Brown Tody. *Penn. Gen. of Birds. Lath. syn.*

THIS species is described by Mr. Pennant in his work entitled Genera of Birds, and is larger than the Green Tody: the whole upper parts are ferruginous brown; the coverts of the wings crossed by a dusky bar: the lower parts of the body olive, spotted with white: the tail ferruginous. Native of the hotter parts of America.

YELLOW-BELLIED TODY.

Todus xanthogaster. *T. sexuncialis fusco-cinereus, subtus luteus, rostro pallido.*
Brown-cinereous Tody, six inches in length, beneath luteous, with pale bill.
Todus flavigaster. *T. fusco-cinereus, subtus luteus, rostro pallido, pedibus obscuris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Yellow-bellied Tody. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.* 2.

Size of the Brown Tody: length six inches: bill broad, and short: head, chin, and all the upper parts ash-brown; the wings deeper than the rest, but pale in the middle: all the under parts, from the chin, yellow: bill pale; legs brown. Native of New Holland.

VARIEGATED TODY?

Todus??? varius. *T. cæruleo nigro viridique varius, capite colloque cæruleo-nigris, tectricibus alarum viridibus. Lath. ind. orn.*
Tody??? variegated with blue, black, and green; the head and neck blue-black, and the wing-coverts green.
Todus varius. *Briss. av.*
Todier varié. *Buff. ois.*
Ispida Indica. *Aldrovand. av.* 3. *p.* 520.
Variegated Tody. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Aldrovandus under the name of *Ispida Indica*, and referred to the present genus by

Buffon and other modern ornithologists, though entirely unknown, except from the short description and rude figure in Aldrovandus, who says it was brought from India, and that, on account of some resemblance in point of colours, and make of the feet, it has been named an Indian Kingfisher, though much smaller than our Kingfisher, and scarcely larger than a Wren: the bill, he adds, is longish, but slender, and of a black colour: the head very small, which, together with the whole neck, is of a blackish blue: the whole remainder of the body, as far as the tail, is beautified by a mixture of blue, green, and black, but sprinkled over with certain specks of pale green, except on the wings, which are almost entirely green: the tail, which is rather long for the size of the body, is entirely black, except that the edges of some of the feathers, toward the tips, are green; and the feet black.

Whoever will take the trouble to consult Aldrovandus, will readily see, from the figure, that the bird intended was a species of *Certhia* or Creeper, and that Aldrovandus merely calls it a Kingfisher in compliance with the title by which he received it. It has therefore nothing to do with the present genus, and can only serve as a remarkable instance of the carelessness with which works of this kind are frequently quoted. The Count de Buffon, or his coadjutor Montbeillard, observes, that, as Aldrovandus is silent relative to the shape of the bill in this bird, he cannot pretend to determine whether

it should be placed in this genus or not. Aldrovandus, however, expressly declares the bill to be longish, slender, and of a black colour, and the figure, though rude, would, even at the present day, pass for a tolerable representation of some of the African and American Certhiæ.

COMMON HOOPOE.

UPUPA. HOOPOE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum longum, arcuatum, subcompressum, gracile.	*Bill* long, subcompressed, slender, and bent.
Lingua brevis, sagittata.	*Tongue* short, sagittated.
Caput cristatum.	*Head* crested.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking.

COMMON HOOPOE.

Upupa Epops. *U. ferruginea, alis albo nigroque fasciatis, cauda nigra fascia lunata alba, crista albo nigroque terminata.*

Ferruginous Hoopoe, with the wings barred black and white, the tail black with a lunated white bar, and the crest tipped with black and white.

Upupa Epops. *U. cristata variegata. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Upupa Epops. *U. nigricante et rufo-albo variegata, subtus rufescens, crista rufescente apice nigra, cauda nigra fascia alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

The Hoopoe. *Will. orn. Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. *pl.* 39. *and edit. fol. p.* 83. *pl. L. Edw. pl.* 345.

Common Hoopoe. *Lath. syn.*

La Huppe. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 52.

THIS elegant bird appears to be a pretty general inhabitant of the warmer and temperate parts of the Old Continent, migrating occasionally, at different seasons, in different directions. In our own island it is much more rarely seen than in

other northern climates. Its size is that of a common Thrush: the colour of the head, neck, and body is pale ferruginous or cinnamon-brown; darkest on the back and shoulders: the wings and tail are black, the former crossed by five white bars, the latter crossed in the middle by a white crescent, the horns pointing towards the end: the rump and lower part of the abdomen are white, and the sides of the body generally marked by a few longitudinal dusky streaks: on the head is a most elegant crest, composed of numerous lengthened feathers of different proportions, and disposed in a double longitudinal series: this it can either erect and expand, or depress and close at pleasure: the feathers composing it are cinnamon-coloured, with black tips, a white bar separating the tip from the rest of the feather: the crest is usually carried in a flat or recumbent state, and is raised only on surprize, or at particular intervals: the general length of the largest feathers is about two inches: the bill is long, slender, slightly curved, sharp-pointed, and black, with the base of the lower mandible flesh-coloured: the legs short and blackish. The Hoopoe migrates during the spring season from Africa into various parts of Europe, and again returns in winter. This migration, however, is not universal, since it is observed that great numbers of these birds are constantly found about many towns and villages in various parts of Egypt, where they may be considered as nearly domesticated; building and breeding even among the houses. The flesh of these domestic Hoopoes

is rank and uneatable, but that of the migrating birds is considered in many parts of Europe as an agreeable food, particularly in Italy, the south of France, and in the Grecian islands. The nest, or rather hole of the Hoopoe is generally said to have a peculiarly fetid smell: sometimes, however, it is said to be strewed with moss, wool, dry leaves, &c. and to have no disagreeable scent. Sometimes the bird breeds in the hole of a wall, but more generally in the hollow of a tree; seldom higher than about ten feet from the ground; and instances have been known in which the eggs have been placed on the ground, or among the roots of old trees. The number of eggs is from five to seven, and their colour a blueish white, speckled with brown. The disagreeable smell proceeding from the nest or hole of the Hoopoe is supposed to be chiefly owing to the remains of various kinds of insects, with which it is generally crowded, and among which the young are as it were imbedded.

In Egypt the wild or migrating Hoopoes are never observed to associate with those of the towns, but frequent remote and solitary places. Those which make their appearance in Europe are generally of this disposition; but in Africa they associate in great numbers.

The ordinary food of the Hoopoe consists of various kinds of insects and worms, and hence, as Buffon observes, "it usually haunts wet grounds, where its long and slender bill can easily penetrate; and hence in Egypt it follows the retreat of the Nile; for in proportion as the waters subside,

the plains are left covered by a coat of slime, swarming with immense numbers of insects; and accordingly the wild or migratory Hoopoes are fat, and a delicious food, while those which frequent the city of Cairo, where they breed in full security on the house-tops, are uneatable. It is indeed easy to conceive that such as live in the plains must be better food than those which frequent the streets or environs of a large city; the former subsisting on the insects inhabiting the ground, while the latter prowl among all kinds of filth; a circumstance which cannot fail to communicate an offensive odor to their flesh."

The flight of the Hoopoe is observed to be rather slow and undulating than strong and rapid, and the bird is generally seen on the surface of the ground, being very rarely observed to perch on trees.

VAR.?

BLUE-CRESTED HOOPOE.

This supposed variety rests on the authority of the Marquis Gerini, author of a work on Italian ornithology, and who affirms that he observed it at Florence, and again on the Alps, near the town of Rota, and that it differs from the Common Hoopoe in having the crest-feathers tipped with sky-blue instead of black.

SMALLER HOOPOE.

Upupa minor. *U. ferruginea, alis albo variis, crista apice nigra.*
Ferruginous Hoopoe, with the wings varied with white, and the crest tipped with black.
La Huppe d'Afrique. *Aud. et Viell. pl.* 2.

THIS species, if such it really be, and not a mere variety of the Common Hoopoe, differs in being a trifle smaller, with the beak rather shorter, and the legs rather longer in proportion: the white on the wings is not distributed into such regular bars the white crescent on the tail is situated somewhat; nearer the base, and the feathers of the crest are tipped with black only, without any white bar between that colour and the rest of the feather, as in the Common Hoopoe. It is an inhabitant of the southern parts of Africa, being found in the kingdom of Congo, and at the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting low grounds, especially in the neighbourhood of thickets, and is not, like the Common Hoopoe, of a migratory nature.

MADAGASCAR HOOPOE.

Upupa Madagascariensis. *U. alba, alis caudaque cinereo-fuscis, crista decomposita.*

White Hoopoe, with cinereous brown wings and tail, and loose-webbed crest.

Upupa Capensis. *U. fusco-nebulosa, crista corpore subtus maculaque alarum albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

La Huppe noir et blanche du cap de Bonne-Esperance. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 697.

Madagascar Hoopoe. *Lath. syn.*

The Madagascar Hoopoe is described by Buffon, or rather by his associate Monsr. Monbeillard, who informs us that its length is sixteen ?* inches, and its breadth eighteen: the bill shorter in proportion than in the Common Hoopoe, and of a yellowish colour, with the upper mandible notched on each side near the tip: the tongue rather broad, and divided at the extremity into several fibres: the crest is of a much looser or more fibrous structure than in the Common Hoopoe, and lastly, the tail-feathers are twelve in number. The colour of the crest, throat, and all the under parts of the bird, is white, without any variegation: that of the upper parts, from the back of the head to the end of the tail, dusky or greyish brown, deepest on the wings and tail: on the edge of the

* The specimen described by Viellot measured but ten inches: he therefore suspects a mistake in the measure given by Buffon.

wing is a white spot, the tips of two or three of the larger coverts being of that colour: the legs and feet are yellowish. It is a native of the Island of Madagascar, as well as of some of the smaller African isles, and is said to feed on seeds and berries.

From the structure of the tongue in this bird it should seem to be nearly related to the genus Merops or Bee-Eater. It is figured in the Planches Enluminées, and in the much more superb publication of Monsr. Viellot, who suspects an error in the measure of this bird in the ornithology of Buffon; the two specimens in the Paris Museum measuring only ten inches in length.

BLACK HOOPOE.

Upupa nigra. *U. tota nigra.*
Hoopoe entirely black.
Une espece de Huppe dont le plumage est entierment noir. *Sonnini Buff.* 54. *p.* 187. *note.*

Of this species nothing but its existence and native country seems to be known. It is mentioned by Sonnini, on the authority of Monsr. Viellot, who affirms that it is found in Africa, towards the kingdom of Congo.

PROMEROPS, PROMEROPS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum Upupæ.	*Bill* as in the genus Upupa.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking.
Cauda elongata plerisque cuneata.	*Tail* lengthened, and in most species cuneated.

BLUE PROMEROPS.

Promerops cæruleus. *P. cæruleus, rostro pedibusque nigris.*
Blue Promerops, with black bill and legs.
Upupa Indica. *U. indico-cærulea, cauda cuneiformi, rostro nigro, pedibus plumbeis.* *Lath. ind. orn.* *Blue Promerops.* *Lath. syn. suppl.*
Le Promerops bleu. *Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl.* 9.

SIZE of a Common Hoopoe: length twelve inches: bill two inches long, curved, and black: whole bird of a fine but rather pale blue, lightest on the head and under parts of the body: tail above four inches in length, and slightly cuneiform : legs lead-colour. Native of India. First described by Dr. Latham, from a drawing communicated by Capt. Paterson.

CAPE PROMEROPS.

Promerops Cafer. *P. fuscus, subtus albidus, pectore rufescente, cauda longissima.*

Brown Promerops, whitish beneath, with rufescent breast and very long tail.

Upupa Promerops. *U. fusca, subtus alba, pectore rufescente, uropygio viridi-olivaceo, crisso luteo, rectricibus sex intermediis longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Upupa Promerops. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* Merops Cafer. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Miller Illustr. pl. 6 (femina.)*

Promerops. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 637. *Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl.* 4.

Cape Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about seventeen inches: size that of a lark: colour rufous brown, somewhat deeper on the wings and tail: forehead whitish, and covered with narrow feathers: throat white, with a narrow, longitudinal, dusky streak on each side: under part of the abdomen whitish, dashed with dusky streaks: vent yellow: tail very strongly cuneated, as in the Striped Promerops: bill about an inch and half long, and of a black colour, as are also the legs. In some, probably the males, the breast, as well as the abdomen, is spotted, and the wings are crossed by a narrow grey or whitish stripe. Native of Africa, and said to be a very common bird about the Cape of Good Hope.

STRIPED PROMEROPS.

Promerops striatus. *P. fuscus, subtus albo nigroque undulatus, cauda longissima.*

Brown Promerops, beneath white with black undulations, and very long tail.

Upupa Papuensis. *U. fusca, subtus albo nigroque fasciata, capite colloque atris, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Promerops brun à ventre rayé. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 638. *Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl.* 7.

New Guinea brown Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

First described and figured by Sonnerat: total length about twenty-two inches: colour of the head similar to polished steel: throat black: neck, back, wings, and tail brown: breast and remainder of the under parts white, undulated by numerous transverse black stripes, each feather having two white and two black bars: the tail is very long, and strongly cuneated, the two exterior feathers measuring about four inches, and the rest lengthening gradually towards the two middle ones, which measure thirteen inches: the bill is about two inches and a half long, considerably curved, and of a blackish colour: the legs yellowish brown. In the female the head and neck are brown: in other respects the sexes resemble each other. Native of New Guinea, inhabiting large woods.

If the above description by Sonnerat be correct, it follows that this bird must be perfectly

distinct from the Superb Promerops, with which it has sometimes been confounded.

SUPERB PROMEROPS.

Promerops superbus. *P. niger violaceo viridique nitens, pennis scapularibus falcatis aureo-nitentibus, cauda longissima.*
Black Promerops with violet and green gloss, falcated golden-shining scapular-feathers, and very long tail.
Upupa superba. *U. atro-violacea, vertice cervice abdomineque superiore viridi-nitentibus, pennis scapularibus lateralibusque caudæ falciformibus, cauda longissima. Lath. ind. orn.*
Grand Promerops à paremens frisés. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 639.
Le Grand Promerops. *Aud. et Viell. Prom. pl.* 8.
Grand Promerops. *Lath. syn. pl.* 32.

This magnificent species, which exceeds all the rest in the splendor and elegance of its plumage, was first described by Sonnerat, and is a native of New Guinea. Its total length is nearly four feet, the tail being almost three times the length of the remainder of the bird, which is not larger in body than a common Pigeon. Its shape is slender: the bill narrow, black, and pretty much curved: the general colour of the whole bird is also black, accompanied, according to the different directions of the light, by varying reflexions of blue, green, and violet: the head, hind part of the neck, and middle of the abdomen are of a golden green: the scapular feathers or those situated along the sides of the body rise up into two rows of reversed, falciform plumes, gradually enlarging from the shoulders to

the rump, beyond which they become much longer, but far less curved, and are stretched to some distance on each side the base of the tail: all these feathers are of a purplish black colour on their inner or shallower webs, but along the edges and tips of the wider web are of a brilliant golden green: on each side the lower part of the body, beneath the wings, is also situated a thick and moderately long groupe of loose-webbed, pendent, brownish feathers, as in some of the Paradise-Birds, to which this species, in the disposition of its plumage bears a considerable resemblance: the tail is most strongly cuneiform, and consists of twelve feathers, the two exterior ones being about five inches in length, the rest lengthening in proportion, and the two middle feathers measuring about twenty-eight inches: these are of a much broader and less pointed form than the side-feathers: the legs are of a moderate length, strong, and black. Nothing particular seems to be known of the history or habits of this beautiful bird.

PARADISE PROMEROPS.

Promerops paradiseus. *P. castaneus, subtus canus, capite cristato nigro, cauda longissima.*

Chesnut Promerops, grey beneath, with black crested head, and very long tail.

Upupa paradisea. *U. rectricibus duabus longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Upupa paradisea. *U. cristata spadicea, subtus cinerascens, capite colloque nigris, rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis paradisiaca cristata, &c. *Seb. mus.* 1. *t.* 30. *f.* 5.

Crested Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

THIS bird seems to have been first described in the magnificent work of Seba, where it is considered as a species of Paradise-Bird. It is about the size of a Starling, and measures nineteen inches in length, of which the tail is fourteen inches and a quarter: the bill is rather more than an inch long, curved, and of a lead-colour, as are also the legs: the head and neck fine deep black, the crown of the head ornamented by a very conspicuous, lengthened, semipendent crest, composed of numerous feathers of unequal length: the whole remainder of the bird, on the upper parts, is bright brown, on the under pale ash-colour: the tail-feathers of very moderate length, except the two middle ones, which extend to a vast distance beyond the rest. Native, according to Seba, of the East Indies, where it is said to be very rare. The description of this species is given by Brisson

with his usual scrupulosity of exactness, and is probably composed from Seba's figure; yet, from his declaring that figure to be accurate, it should seem that he had himself seen the bird.

MEXICAN PROMEROPS.

Promerops Mexicanus. *P. griseus purpureo viridique nitens, remigibus cærulescentibus, abdomine flavescente, cauda longissima.*

Grey Promerops with green and purple gloss, blueish wings, yellowish belly, and very long tail.

Upupa Mexicana. *U. grisea, viridi cæruleo purpureoque variegata, abdomine flavescente, rectricibus quatuor intermediis longissimis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis *Ani* Mexicana cauda longissima. *Seb. 1. t. 45. f. 3.*

Mexican Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

This also is described and figured in the work of Seba. Its total length is nearly nineteen inches: the body the size of a thrush, and the tail-feathers twelve inches in length: the bill near two inches long and blackish: the whole upper parts of the bird, except the quills which are light blue, are grey, accompanied by green and purplish glosses: the tail is deeper than the rest: the whole under parts of the body are light yellow, and a spot of the same colour is situated above each eye: the four middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest. This species is said to be a native of Mexico, frequenting mountainous regions, and feeding on insects of various kinds.

ORANGE PROMEROPS.

Promerops aurantius. *P. aurantius, cauda mediocri æquali.*
Orange-coloured Promerops, with tail of moderate length and even at the top.
Upupa aurantia. *U. flavo-aurantia, capite colloque aureis, remigibus primoribus aurantio-rubro contaminatis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Avis paradisiaca Americana elegantissima. *Seb.* 1. *t.* 66. *f.* 3.
Orange Promerops. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED and figured in the work of Seba. Size of a Starling: length about nine inches and a half: bill rather above an inch long, somewhat curved, sharp-pointed, and yellow, as are also the legs: the head and neck are of a deep yellow or gold-colour, with a few red feathers round the base of the bill: the remainder of the bird is orange yellow; the larger quill-feathers of a redder cast than the rest: the tail measures near four inches in length, and is even at the end. Native of Guiana, frequenting the small islands in the mouth of the river Berbice.

The supposed female of this species is described by Fernandez in his History of Mexico, under the name of *Cochitolotl:* the head, throat, neck, and wings are said to be irregularly varied with grey and black: the rest of the bird yellow: the bill black, and the legs grey.

RED-BILLED PROMEROPS.

Promerops erythrorynchos. *P. niger purpureo viridique nitens, rostro pedibusque rubris, cauda longa, rectricibus versus apices albo maculatis.*

Black Promerops, with green and purple gloss, red bill and legs, and long tail with the feathers spotted with white near the tip.

Upupa erythrorynchos. *U. viridi-atra, abdomine atro, cauda cuneiformi, remigibus sex primoribus rectricibusque lateralibus albo maculatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Upupa erythrorynchos. *U. nigro-violacea, viridi nitens, rectricibus versus apices macula utrinque alba, rostro rubro. Cimel. Phys. t.* 52. *Nat. Misc.* 13. *pl.* 533.

Red-billed Promerops. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Promerops a bec rouge. *Viell. et Aud. Prom. pl.* 6.

This highly elegant species is an inhabitant of Africa, and seems to have been first described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of the Duchess of Portland. Its size is that of a Hoopoe, and its length about fifteen inches: its colour is black, with varying glosses of red, violet, and golden green: the red cast predominates on the head, the golden green on the wing-coverts, and the violet on the back and tail: the latter is very long, and of a strongly cuneated shape, the shortest or outside feathers measuring about three inches in length, and the rest gradually lengthening to the two middlemost, which measure about eight inches: all the tail-feathers, except the two middle ones, are marked near the tip by an oval white spot on each side the web: the six first quill-feathers of the wings have also a white spot on

M. Griffith sculp.

RED-BILLED PROMEROPS.

1811. Aug.t 1. London. Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

the inner web near the tip: the bill is rather long, slender, moderately curved, and of a red or orange-colour, as are likewise the legs, which are rather short in proportion to the bird.

A most elegant figure of this species occurs in Mr. Miller's miscellaneous plates of Natural History: in this figure the violet gloss seems greatly to predominate, and the bill and legs are orange-coloured. It is also figured in the superb work of Monsr. Viellot, whose specimen appears to have had the quills marked with a white spot on the exterior web, with a similar appearance at the tips of the covert-feathers.

MEROPS. BEE-EATER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum curvatum, compressum, carinatum.	*Bill* curved, compressed, carinated.
Lingua plerisque apice laciniata.	*Tongue* in most species laciniated at the tip.
Pedes gressorii.	*Feet* gressorial, viz. with three toes forwards and one backwards; the middle toe connected with the outer one.
Lin. Syst. Nat.	

COMMON BEE-EATER.

Merops Apiaster. *M. thalassina, gula flava, dorso ferrugineo-flavescente, fascia oculari nigra, rectricibus mediis elongato-acuminatis.*

Sea-green Bee-Eater, with yellow throat, yellow ferruginous back, black eye-stripe, and the two middle tail feathers sharp-elongated.

Merops Apiaster. *M. dorso ferrugineo, abdomine caudaque viridi-cærulescente, rectricibus duabus longioribus, gula lutea. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Merops. *Gesn. Aldrov. &c.*

Merops sive Apiaster. *Raii. syn. p.* 49. *Charlt. onom. zoic. p.* 87. *pl. oppos.* Apiaster. *Briss. av.*

The Bee-Eater. *Will. orn.*

Le Guepier. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 938.

Common Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is one of the most elegant of the European birds, and, next to the Roller and the Kingfisher,

M. Griffith sculp.

COMMON BEE-EATER.

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may be considered as the most brilliant in point of colour. Its size is nearly that of a thrush: the bill is rather long, slightly curved, sharp-pointed, and black: the irides bright red: the crown of the head and upper parts of the neck and back are orange-chesnut: the throat yellow, the scapulars, lower part of the back, and wing-coverts pale yellow, more or less shaded or varied in different individuals with chesnut and green: the smaller quill-feathers are rufous-chesnut, tipped with green, the larger sea-green with dusky tips; the rump and tail sea-green, the latter of moderate length, and slightly cuneated, with the two middle feathers projecting, in a pointed form, to some distance beyond the rest. It is to be observed, however, that this elongation of the two middle tail-feathers does not always take place, and is probably peculiar to the male bird. The sides of the head, above the eyes, and the whole under parts of the bird are sea-green: from the corners of the bill, on each side the head, passes a black streak across the eyes, curving downwards, and nearly meeting the tips of a black crescent placed across the throat, and separating the yellow of that part from the sea-green of the under parts: the legs are short, and of a reddish brown colour. This bird is a native of the warmer parts of Europe, and of many parts both of Asia and Africa. In the northern regions of Europe it is rarely seen. In Greece, as well as among the islands of the Grecian Archipelago, it seems to be extremely common, and we are told

by Belon that in the island of Crete in particular a curious mode of catching it is frequently practised, viz. by a Cicada, fastened on a bent pin, or a fish-hook, and tied to a long line: the insect is then thrown into the air, and flies with rapidity; and the Bee-Eater, ever on the watch for insects, seeing the Cicada, springs at it, and swallowing the bait, is thus taken by the Cretan boys. It is said to be particularly fond of bees, and hence its common title; but all kinds of flying insects are its occasional victims. It is said to build in the manner of the Kingfisher in deep holes in the banks of rivers, forming a nest of moss, and laying from five to seven eggs, rather smaller than those of a blackbird, and of a white colour.

In the northern parts of Europe, as before observed, this bird must be considered as very rare, and as driven, by some peculiar circumstances, out of its intended track. It is said to have been sometimes seen in Sweden, and, in the third volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, an instance is recorded of a flight, consisting of not fewer than twenty in number, having been seen near Mattishall, in Norfolk, in the month of June 1793, and again in the October following. In the southern parts of Russia and Siberia the Bee-Eater is said to be seen in vast numbers, migrating into those regions in the month of April, and building in clayey banks, which it perforates obliquely to the distance of half a foot, and so numerous are these holes that the banks appear like

the surface of a honeycomb. It again migrates southwards, in vast flocks, into other regions in the month of September.

YELLOW-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops congener. *M. flavescens, dorso ferrugineo, fascia oculari nigra, humeris cœruleis, cauda medio elongato-acuminata.*
Yellowish Bee-Eater, with ferruginous back, black eye-stripe, blue shoulders, and tail sharp-elongated in the middle.
Merops congener. *M. flavescens, uropygio virescente, remigibus apice rubris, rectricibus basi luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Merops alter. *Gesn. Aldr.*
Apiaster icterocephalus. *Briss. av.*
L'Icterocephale ou Guepier a tete jaune. *Buff. ois.*
Yellow-headed Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

This bird, which is described by Gesner, seems to be unknown to modern ornithologists. It is said to be somewhat larger than the Common Bee-Eater, with the head, throat, and all the under parts yellowish: the back and scapulars fine chesnut; the rump of a mixed green and yellow; the smaller wing-coverts blue; the middle ones mixed blue and yellow; and the greater ones entirely yellow: the quill-feathers black, with red tips, and the tail half yellow, and half green; viz. yellow half its length from the base, with the remainder green: a black streak passes through the eyes; the bill is curved and black, and the legs yellow. Native of Germany, inhabiting, according to Gesner, the neighbourhood of Strasburg.

INDIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops viridis. *M. viridis, gula uropygioque cæruleis, fascia oculari et pectorali nigris, rectricibus mediis elongato-acuminatis.*
Green Bee-Eater, with blue throat and rump, black eye-stripe and pectoral bar, and sharp-elongated middle tail-feathers.
Merops viridis. *M. virens, fascia pectorali nigra, gula caudaque cæruleis, rectricibus duabus elongatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
The Indian Bee-Eater. *Edw. pl.* 183.
Guepier vert a gorge bleue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 740.
Indian Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

This species, which is about half the size of the Common Bee-Eater, has the shafts of the two middle tail-feathers produced to a much greater length in proportion; the general shape however and appearance of the bird is very strongly allied to that of the European species. It is thus accurately described by Edwards. "The bill is pretty long, sharp-pointed, and a little bowed downwards; the upper mandible black or dusky, the nether whitish at the base: from the corner of the mouth there passes a black line through the eye, bending downwards on the side of the head: the beginning of the forehead, next the bill, is blue, as are the throat, and sides of the head beneath the eyes: the crown and hinder parts of the head and neck are of a red or orange-colour: on the upper part of the breast is a black transverse mark, like a new moon, with the horns pointing upwards: the back and lesser covert-feathers of the wings are of a parrot-green: the rump or coverts of the tail of a blueish

green; the breast and belly are of a light green: the thighs of a reddish brown: the coverts beneath the tail are of a dirty green: the greater quills of the wings are black or dusky at their tips, having a little green at their edges near the roots: the middle quills are of an orange-colour, bordered with green, having black spots a little within their tips, the very tips being orange-colour; the inner quills next the back are wholly green: the first row of coverts above the quills are orange in their middles, and green on their borders: the tail is green; the shafts of the feathers dark brown: the two middle feathers shoot out more than two inches beyond the rest, and are brown at their tips, being little more than bare shafts: the under side of the tail is of a dusky green: the legs short, as in the Kingfisher, of which it is a species, and of a dusky brown colour: the three forward toes are joined partly together, the outer to the middle one more especially."

This species appears to be subject to some variety in point of colour. In a specimen described by Dr. Latham, the upper parts of the bird were green-gold; the under parts green, changing to blue under the throat: in other particulars resembling the former, but without the red or orange-coloured crown and neck. Native of Bengal, and likewise of some parts of Madagascar, &c.

VARIEGATED BEE-EATER.

Merops ornatus. *M. cæruleo viridique varius, nucha gula remigibusque basi fulvis, rectricibus duabus elongatis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Bee-Eater varied with blue and green; the nape, throat, and base of the quill-feathers fulvous, and two of the tail-feathers elongated.

Variegated Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Described by Dr. Latham from a drawing. Size rather superior to that of the Red-winged Bee-Eater: general shape and appearance similar to that of the Indian Bee-Eater, to which it is also much allied in colours, having the crown of the head dull orange, the middle of the feathers darker: across the eyes a black streak, dashed with blue beneath: upper part of the back, wings, and tail green, but varied with orange, as in the Indian Bee-Eater: under parts of the bird orange yellow, with a broad patch or bar of black below the throat, or at the upper part of the breast: lower part of the abdomen blueish white: bill and legs black: the tail shaped as in the Indian Bee-Eater, the two middle feathers being produced into two lengthened narrow-plumed shafts. In some the crown of the head is blue, with a slight cast of orange at the back part: the back brownish green, and the rump blue. Native of New Holland.

BLUE-GREEN BEE-EATER.

Merops cærulescens. *M. cæruleo-viridis, nigro varians. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Blue-green Bee-Eater, with black reflexions.

Blue-green Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

This bird seems to have been first described by Dr. Latham, who informs us that the colour of the whole plumage is blue-green, with a deeper gloss, appearing black in some lights: legs black. Native country uncertain.

YELLOW BEE-EATER.

Merops flavicans. *M. flavus, subtus albidus, capite albo flavo aureoque vario, pectore rubro, alis uropygio caudaque rufis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellow Bee-Eater, whitish beneath; the head varied with white, yellow, and gold-colour; the breast red, the wings, rump, and tail rufous.

Aldrovandus's second Bird of Paradise. *Will. orn.*

Described by Aldrovandus, who considered it as a species of Paradise-Bird. In the year 1577, says Aldrovandus, I observed this bird in the possession of a Roman knight of the name of Cavallieri. The head was nearly white, sprinkled with yellow and gold-coloured spots: the eyes were luteous, with red eye-lashes: the bill between green and yellow, two fingers breadth long, and rather curved: the tongue red, longish, and sharp, not

unlike that of a Woodpecker, and calculated for piercing insects: the breast was reddish: the back, wings and belly whitish, but the upper parts and tips of the wings ferruginous: the upper part of the back yellowish, but becoming reddish or ferruginous at the rump: the tail-feathers were white at the base, but ferruginous for the remainder of their length, and the two middle feathers exceeded the rest two palms in length. The wings, in Aldrovandus's figure, appear very long in proportion to the bird, and the author says they measured five palms in length: the tail itself also, exclusive of the two middle feathers, appears of considerable length.

CAYENNE BEE-EATER.

Merops Cayanensis. *M. viridis, alis caudaque rufis, remigibus basi albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Bee-Eater, with rufous wings and tail; the base of the quill-feathers white.

Le Guepier vert à ailes et queue rousses. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 454.

Cayenne Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon. Size of the Common Bee-Eater, or rather smaller: colour pale subcinereous green, except the quill-feathers and tail, which are bright ferruginous or red: the green colour is paler beneath than above, and the throat-feathers, according to the representation in the Planches Enluminées, appear to have white shafts, as in some of the Rollers: the smaller wing-coverts

are tipped with white, forming a slight bar of that colour across the upper part of the wings: tail rather long than short, and even at the end: bill black: legs brown. Native, according to the Planches Enluminées, of Cayenne.

SUPERB BEE-EATER.

Merops superbus. *M. ruber, fronte gula uropygioque cæruleis, rectricibus duabus intermediis longioribus. Vivarium Naturæ,* t. 78.

Red Bee-Eater, with front, throat, and rump blue, and the two middle tail-feathers longer than the rest. *Nat. Misc. pl.* 78.

THE size of this splendid bird is nearly that of the Common or European Bee-Eater, and its colour a fine ruby-red, with the front, throat, and rump blue, the tips of the secondary quill-feathers dull green, and those of the larger or primary ones black: the two middle tail-feathers are produced to a very considerable extent beyond the rest, the lengthened part being very narrow and of a black colour: the bill is also black.

BRASILIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops Brasiliensis. *M. ruber, alis fuscis subtus flavicantibus, remigibus primoribus caudaque æquali cæruleis.*

Red Bee-Eater, with brown wings yellowish beneath; the larger quill-feathers and tail blue; the latter even at the end.

Pica Brasiliensis. *Seb. mus.* 1. *t.* 66. *f.* 1.

Merops Brasiliensis. *M. fusco nigroque varius, capite gula tectricibus alarum minoribus corporeque subtus rubris, remigibus caudaque cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brasilian Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

The Brasilian Bee-Eater is described as of nearly similar size with the European species, and is said by Seba, who seems to have been its first describer, to have the head, throat, and all the under parts of the body of a bright ruby-red, the wing-coverts deep red, the rest of the wings, and upper parts, varied with black and brown: the under wing-coverts yellow, the quill and tail-feathers pale blue, and the bill and legs yellow: the tail is even at the end.

SENEGAL BEE-EATER.

Merops Senegalensis. *M. supra rufo-castaneus uropygio cæruleo, subtus cæruleus, rectricibus duabus intermediis elongatis apice nigricantibus.*

Bee-Eater rufous-chesnut above with blue rump, beneath blue; the two middle tail-feathers elongated and blackish at the tips.

Guepier à longue queue du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 314.

Chesnut Bee-Eater. *Var. A. Lath. syn.*

THIS is allied in a very great degree to the Brasilian Bee-Eater, and it seems by no means clear that it may not in reality be the same species, differing in the cast of its colours. The upper part of the head and neck, together with the back, wings, and tail, are of a bright rufous chesnut-colour, the cheeks and whole under parts, together with the rump, blue: the bill black, and the legs brown: the two middle tail-feathers are produced into two narrow, black, pointed extremities, very considerably surpassing the rest of the tail. Native of Senegal.

VAR.?

CHESNUT BEE-EATER. *Lath.*

This, which Dr. Latham makes the species, I rather choose to consider as the variety. It differs from the former bird in being of a chesnut colour on the crown, back, and scapulars: the wings, tail,

and whole under parts blue: the quill-feathers are fulvous internally, and have dusky tips: the bill is black; the legs reddish; the tail similar in shape to the preceding, the two middle feathers being produced considerably beyond the rest.

SUPERCILIOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops superciliosus. *M. viridis, vertice rufescente, fascia supra infraque oculos alba, gula flavicante, rectricibus duabus elongatis.*

Green Bee-Eater with rufescent crown, white stripe above and beneath the eyes, yellowish throat, and the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Merops superciliosus. *M. viridis, linea frontis supra infraque oculos alba, gula flavicante, rectricibus duabus elongatis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

THIS is described by Brisson and Buffon. Its length is rather more than eleven inches, and its prevailing colour dusky green, palest on the rump, changing into a bright rufous brown on the head: above and beneath each eye is a white stripe: the under parts of the bird are paler than the upper: the tips of the quill-feathers dusky or blackish: the middle tail-feathers reach considerably beyond the rest: the bill is black, and the legs brown. Native of Madagascar.

PHILIPPINE BEE-EATER.

Merops Philippinus. *M. viridis, subtus flavescens, uropygio cæruleo, cauda æquali. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Green Bee-Eater, yellowish beneath, with blue rump, and even tail.
Apiaster Philippensis major. *Briss. orn.*
Guepier de Madagascar. *Pl. Enl.* 215.
Philippine Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Brisson. Length about nine inches: colour green above, with a slight gloss of copper-colour: beneath yellowish: rump and tail blue or sea-green: quill-feathers tipped with black, and fulvous on the inner webs: across the eyes a black stripe: bill black; legs brown: tail rather short, and even at the end. Native of the Philippine isles.

PIED BEE-EATER.

Merops picatus. *M. albo nigroque varius, rostro albido apice fusco, pedibus nigris.*
Bee-Eater varied with black and white; the bill whitish with dusky tip: the legs black.

Size of a small pigeon: length about twelve inches: bill whitish, with dusky tip: whole bird varied with glossy jet-black and milk-white, in the following manner, viz. head and neck, both above

and below, black, continued beneath, round the lower part of the neck, and forming a very broad pectoral zone, deepening on the middle of the breast; above continued to the back, the whole of which, as far as the rump, is black: smaller scapulars, or those between the shoulders, mixed black and white: wings black, with the smaller coverts white, the larger white at the base half, black at the other half, and tipped with white: on one or two of the exterior smaller coverts an oval black spot: over the eyes a white streak: whole under side, from the breast, white, as are also the under-coverts of the wings: rump and base-half of the tail white; the end part crossed by a moderately broad black bar, leaving the tips of the feathers white: the black colour on the two middle feathers runs higher up towards the base than on the others: legs black. Native of New Holland; a very elegant species.

COWLED BEE-EATER.

Merops Monachus. *M. supra fuscus, subtus albus, capite subtomentoso nigro, vertice elevato. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Bee-Eater, white beneath, with black and somewhat downy head with raised crown.

Cowled Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

"THIS, says Dr. Latham, is a large species: the bill stout and bending: colour black: tongue very bristly at the end, appearing like a brush: the head and part of the neck are black, and covered

M. Griffith sculp.

EMBROIDERED BEE-EATER.

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with a sort of down: the nape at the back part is elongated with a kind of bristly tuft: the hind parts of the neck and back are brown; the first mottled with a paler colour: the under parts white, marked on the chin and throat with dusky sagittal streaks: quills and tail brown: legs dusky blue." Native of New Holland.

EMBROIDERED BEE-EATER.

Merops phrygius. *Merops niger flavo varius. Zool. New Holl. pl.* 4.
Black Bee-Eater variegated with yellow.
Black and yellow Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

This beautiful species I have long ago described in the work entitled Zoology of New Holland. Its size is that of a Thrush, and its colour black, most elegantly variegated with bright and pale yellow: the sides of the head, round the eyes, are covered by a naked, yellow, granulated skin: the back and breast undulated by numerous pale or whitish yellow crescents, the tips of the black feathers being of that colour: the smaller wing-coverts are marked in a similar manner; the larger tipped with bright yellow, and the quill-feathers edged with the same colour, as are also the exterior tail-feathers: the bill is black, of a very moderate length, and sharp-pointed: the legs brown. Native of New Holland.

BLUE-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops cæruloçephalus. *M. ruber, capite uropygioque beryllinis, cauda subæquali.*

Red Bee-Eater, with beryl-blue head and rump, and nearly even tail.

Merops cærulocephalus. *M. ruber, capite gula uropygioque cæruleo-viridibus, cauda subforficata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Guepier rouge à tête bleue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 649.

Blue-headed Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminées: size rather less than that of the Common Bee-Eater: colour of the upper parts fine rufous, deepest on the wing-coverts and tail: under parts pale crimson: head and throat beryl-blue, deepest on the throat: rump and upper tail-coverts of the same colour: the middle quill-feathers edged with blue; the larger ones brown towards the tips: tail nearly even, or very slightly subfurcated; the feathers edged with blue-green: bill black: legs ash-colour. Native of Nubia, and described by Buffon or Montbeillard from a drawing or specimen communicated by Mr. Bruce.

BLUE HEADED BEE EATER.

1811 Aug.t 1 London. Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

POE BEE EATER.

POE BEE-EATER.

Merops cincinnatus. *M. atro-viridis nitens, cincinno collari utrinque fasciaque humerali albis.*

Glossy blackish-green Bee-Eater, with a feathery white curl on each side the neck, and a white band on each shoulder.

Merops cincinnatus. *M. viridi-atro-nitens, lateribus juguli utrinque cincinno fasciaque alarum albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Poe Bee-Eater. *Cook's Voy.* 1. *p.* 48. 150. *Lath. syn.*

The Poa. *Robt. Laurie's plate.*

New Zealand Creeper. *Brown ill. t.* 9.

THIS most elegant species is a native of New-Zealand, and of some of the scattered islands in the South Seas. Its size is that of a Blackbird, and its length about eleven inches: the general colour of the whole bird is glossy greenish black, but the rump is glossed with rich deep blue, and strong varying glosses of green accompany the general plumage of the back and wings: the larger wing-coverts are white, forming a bar of white across the wings: the feathers of the neck are of a loose silky texture, and of a lengthened shape, curving slightly upwards at the tips: each is also marked down the middle by a whitish streak; but the principal mark of distinction in this elegant bird is a moderately large and lengthened pendent tuft of broadish white feathers curving upwards at the tips, and situated on each side the neck beneath the ears: the bill is slightly curved, and of a black colour, as are also the legs. This bird is greatly valued by the natives of the Southern

islands; its glossy plumage often contributing to the ornaments of the feathered mantles worn by the chiefs and persons of distinction. In the British Museum is a mantle of this kind, appearing to be wholly composed of the feathers of this bird, which is esteemed not less for its song than its plumage, having, according to our late voyagers, a remarkably sweet note: they also add, that it is a delicious food, and may be considered as the greatest luxury afforded by the woods of New Zealand.

HOODED BEE-EATER.

Merops cucullatus. *M. fusco-plumbeus, subtus albidus fusco lineatus, cucullo verticali per oculos ducto nigro. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Dusky lead-coloured Bee-Eater, beneath whitish with dusky lines; the crown of the head black, including the eyes.
Hooded Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

VERY correctly described by Dr. Latham in his second Supplement. "Length from nine to ten inches: bill yellow, curved, and rather stout: tongue twice the length of it, and fringed at the tip: front of the head whitish; across the crown of the head black, which colour passes through the eyes on each side to the throat: the rest of the head whitish grey and dusky, in fine transverse lines: upper parts of the body pale lead-coloured brown: lower belly and vent white: the six outer quills brownish; the first very short; the others incline to brown; but six or seven of the middle ones are of a greenish yellow in the middle of the

outer webs, and the tips greenish yellow: tail rounded; of a pale greenish lead-colour, with a dirty white tip: legs yellow-brown." Native of New Holland.

BLUE-CHEEKED BEE-EATER.

Merops cyanops. *M. fuscus subtus albus, capite supra gulaque nigris, macula oculari cyanea. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Bee-Eater, white beneath, with black crown and throat, and blue eye-spot.

Blue-cheeked Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Length sixteen inches: colour brown above, white beneath: crown of the head, back of the neck, and throat black, but the eyes are surrounded by a naked? blue patch: tail even: bill black; legs blue. Native of New Holland.

CHATTERING BEE-EATER.

Merops garrulus. *M. fuscus subtus albus, fascia verticis nigra, macula pone oculos remigibusque magna ex parte flavis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Bee-Eater, white beneath, with a black stripe on the crown, a yellow eye-spot, and the greater part of the quill-feathers yellow.

Chattering Bee-Eater. *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

Size of a Thrush: body pale brown above, white beneath; the breast spotted and the thighs barred with brown: wings black, but most of the larger quill-feathers yellow with black tips: across the top of the head a black bar, passing downwards

on each side beyond the eyes in a pointed form: immediately behind each eye a yellow spot: tail long and cuneiform: bill and legs yellow. Native of New Holland, and said to be of a noisy chattering disposition.

YELLOW-TUFTED BEE-EATER.

Merops fasciculatus. *M. nigro-nitens, crisso fasciculoque axillari flavis, cauda maxime cuneiformi, rectrice extima tota, proxima latere exteriore alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-black Bee-Eater? with yellow rump and axillary plumes, and greatly cuneiform tail, with the exterior feather entirely white and the next white on outside.

Yellow-tufted Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

TOTAL length about fourteen inches; of which the tail measures half: general colour glossy black; head and throat covered with soft, short, pointed feathers: beneath each wing a large pendent tuft of yellow plumes: vent yellow: tail strongly cuneiform; the two exterior feathers measuring about two inches, and the two middle ones seven; these two feathers are edged and tipped with white: the rest are black: bill and legs black. Native of the Sandwich islands, where it is much esteemed on account of the tufts of yellow feathers beneath the wings, which are used in various ornamental articles of dress among the natives, and which might justify placing this species among a particular division of the genus *Certhia*.

WATTLED BEE-EATER.

Merops carunculatus. *M. fuscus, abdomine flavo, palearibus carunculatis, cauda cuneiformi apice alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Bee-Eater, with yellow abdomen, with reddish wattles beneath the bill, and cuneated tail with white tip.

New-Holland Bee-Eater. *Phill. Bot. Bay, pl. p.* 164. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Corvus paradoxus? *Daudin. orn.*

Size of a Missel Thrush, but much longer in proportion, measuring about fourteen inches: the feathers on the upper part of the head are somewhat longer than the rest, giving the appearance of a slight crest: the plumage of the bird is brown, the feathers long and pointed, and each feather has a white longitudinal middle streak: beneath the eye on each side the head, beyond the base of the lower mandible, is a lengthened pendent wattle of an orange-colour: the middle of the belly is yellow: the tail wedge-shaped, like that of a Magpie, and the feathers tipped with white: the bill and legs are brown. In some individuals a silvery streak appears beyond each side of the bill, and in the young birds the white streaks on the plumage terminate in a kind of dilated spot at the tip of each feather. Native of New Holland; described and figured in White's Voyage to New South Wales. There can be little doubt that the *Corvus paradoxus* of Monsr. Daudin, already described under that genus, is in reality the same bird with the present.

MALIMBA BEE-EATER.

Merops Malimbicus. *M. cinereo-violaceus, subtus roseo-sanguineus, stria oculari nigra, gula alba, remigibus duabus elongatis.*
Cinereo-violaceous Bee-Eater, sanguine rose-coloured beneath, with black eye-stripe, white throat, and two lengthened tail-feathers.
Merops bicolor. *M. supra atro-violaceus, subtus roseus mento albo, cauda longa et bifurcata. Daud'n. Ann. Mus.*
Merops Malimbicus. Malimba Bee-Eater. *Nat. Misc. vol.* 17.

This species is described by Monsr. Daudin, in the Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle. Its length is about ten inches, and its extent of wings sixteen: the irides are red: the bill and legs black: the head and neck of a slate-grey colour; the chin white; the colour passing from the corners of the lower mandible in the form of a streak on each side the throat: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are of a vinaceous ash-colour; but the quill-feathers blackish brown; and across the eyes runs a blackish brown stripe: the lower part of the throat, breast, belly, and thighs are of a fine deep or sanguine rose-colour, somewhat paler towards the vent: the two middle tail-feathers exceed the rest by about an inch and six lines, terminating in a narrow point or slightly webbed shaft, as in the Common Bee-Eater. This species is an inhabitant of Malimba in the kingdom of Congo in Africa, where however it only continues about three months in the year; migrating in troops, flying with the swiftness of a Swallow, and principally

feeding on hymenopterous insects; rarely perching on trees, nor even on the ground for any great length of time. When a troop of these birds has established itself in any particular spot, they are seen flying about for whole days together in pursuit of insects; after which they repose for a time on the nearly bare top of some tree, and then seek another spot well peopled with insects.

RED-WINGED BEE-EATER.

Merops erythropterus. *M. fusco-viridis, subtus albidus, remigibus rectricibusque rubris apice nigris, gula lutea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Dusky-brown Bee-Eater, whitish beneath, with red wing and tail-feathers black at the tips, and luteous throat.

Le Guepier rouge et vert du Senegal. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 318.

Red-winged Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon from a specimen brought by Adanson from Senégal, of which country it is a native. Total length about six inches: colour of the crown, upper part of the neck, back, wing-coverts, and rump olive green: wings and tail dull red, with black or dusky tips: under parts, from the throat, dull white: throat yellow: behind each eye a dusky spot: tail even: bill and legs black.

YELLOW-THROATED BEE-EATER.

Merops chrysocephalus. *M. viridi-aureus, gula lutea, sincipite superciliis corporeque subtus viridi-cæruleis, vertice cerviceque aureo-rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-green Bee-Eater, with luteous throat, blue-green forehead, brows, and under parts, and gold-red crown and nape.

Le grand Guepier vert et bleu a gorge jaune. *Buff. ois.*

Yellow-throated Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this species, according to Buffon, is ten inches: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck bright golden red; the upper parts of the bird golden green: the throat bright yellow, bounded by brown: the forehead, eye-brows, and all the under parts from the throat, blue-green: the two middle tail-feathers near an inch longer than the rest. Native country not particularized. Described from a specimen brought by Sonnerat.

ANGOLA BEE-EATER.

Merops Angolensis. *M. viridi-nitens, subtus viridi-cæruleus, gula lutea, jugulo castaneo, per oculos fascia cinerea nigro maculata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-green Bee-Eater, blue-green beneath, with luteous throat, chesnut under-neck, and a spotted grey and black eye-stripe.

Le Petit Guepier vert et bleu à queue etagee. *Buff. ois.*

Angola Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre: length five inches and a half: co-

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RED THROATED BEE EATER.

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lour above green, accompanied by a slight gilded gloss: throat yellow: forepart of the neck chesnut; remainder of the under parts blue: tail strongly cuneated: across the eyes a mixed black and grey stripe: bill black; legs ash-colour. Native of Angola.

RED-THROATED BEE-EATER.

Merops gularis. *M. niger, fronte uropygioque cæruleis, abdomine cæruleo maculato, gula rubra. Vivar. Nat. vol.* 9. *t.* 337.

Black Bee-Eater, with the forehead and rump blue, the abdomen spotted with blue; the throat red. *Nat. Misc. vol.* 9. *pl.* 337.

This beautiful species I have before described in the Naturalist's Miscellany. Its size is rather smaller than that of the Common Bee-Eater, and its prevailing colour the finest velvet-black: the forehead is of the richest blue, passing a little above and beyond the eyes on each side: the rump is also blue, rivalling that of the Kingfisher: the scapulars and two middle tail-feathers are edged, and the abdomen clouded or mottled with the same colour: the throat is of a bright blood-red, the larger wing-coverts and middle quill-feathers bordered with bright ferruginous: the tail is even at the end; the bill and legs black. Native of Sierra Leona in Africa.

CINEREOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops cinereus. *M. cano-flavescens rubro intermistus, rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis rubris.*
Yellowish grey Bee-Eater with a mixture of red; the two middle tail-feathers lengthened and red.
Avicula de Quauhcilui. *Seb. mus.* 1. *t.* 31. *f.* 10.
Le Guepier à tete grise. *Buff. ois.*
Cinereous Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Seba. Size that of a Lark: total length nine inches: colour pale whitish grey with a cast of yellow, the feathers both on the body and wings being slightly edged with red: tail rather short, except the two middle feathers, which extend above two inches beyond the rest; not in a pointed form, but of the same diameter throughout: these feathers are entirely red: the head is grey, but with a patch or streak of brown through the eyes; the bill green, and the legs grey. Seba describes it as a native of Mexico.

EASTERN BEE-EATER.

Merops Orientalis. *M. viridis, rectricibus mediis elongatis, remigibus rubris apice nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Green Bee-Eater, with the two middle tail-feathers lengthened; the quill-feathers dull red with black tips.
Eastern Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the British Museum. "Size of the Red-Winged

Bee-Eater: the general colour dull green: the feathers rather full: quills red, but not bright: the outer edges of them dull green with black tips: tail green: the two middle feathers produced beyond the others, where they are narrow and black, as far as they exceed them: said to come from the Mahratta country in India."

WHITE-FRONTED BEE-EATER.

Merops Albifrons. *M. rufus subtus albidus, capite supra nigro, fronte nivea, remigibus rectricibusque cærulescentibus albo maculatis.*

Rufous Bee-Eater whitish beneath, with snow-white forehead, and blueish wing and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Merops albifrons. *M. rufus subtus albidus, capite supra nigro, fronte nivea, remigibus rectricibusque maculatis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

White-fronted Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

This is about eight inches in length: the body is of an elegant rufous-brown above; the forehead, and all the under parts white; but the shafts of the feathers both on the upper and under parts of the bird are black: the crown of the head and cheeks are also black, and the sides of the body beneath the wings marked with five dark blueish bands: the quill-feathers and tail are pale blue, spotted with white: the bill and legs yellowish brown. The supposed female is described as of duller colours; having the crown and cheeks brown instead of black; and the wings and tail varied with brown and dull yellow. Native of New Holland.

OLIVACEOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops olivaceus. *M. olivaceus remigibus caudaque subfuscis, subtus olivaceo-flavescens, superciliis flavis, cauda æquali.*
Olivaceous Bee-Eater with brownish wings and tail, beneath yellowish-olivaceous, with yellow brows and even tail.
Le Promerops olivatre. *Viellot Prom. pl. 5.*

Described and figured by Monsr. Viellot, who considers it as a new species. Length seven inches: head and all the upper parts olivaceous, browner on the wings and tail: all the under parts pale yellowish or whitish olive, growing almost white towards the vent: across the eyes, or rather beneath, on each side the head, a yellow streak: tail even: bill and legs brown; the exterior toe connected, as far as the first joint, to the middle one. Native of the Southern isles.

GOLDEN-WINGED BEE-EATER.

Merops chrysopterus. *M. fuscus, macula alarum fulva, remigibus rectricibusque exterioribus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Brown Bee-Eater, with a fulvous spot on the wings, and the exterior wing and tail-feathers tipped with white.
Golden-winged Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Described from a drawing: size uncertain: general colour brown, the shafts of the feathers very pale: greater quill-feathers darker than the

others: four or five of the exterior ones orange-yellow in the middle part, with white tips: tail strongly cuneated, and tipped with white, except on the two middle feathers: bill and legs black. Native of New South Wales.

BLACK-EARED BEE-EATER.

Merops auritus. *M. corpore supra rufo, subtus albido, striga pone oculos remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Rufous Bee-Eater, whitish beneath, with black eye-stripe, wings and tail.
Black-eared Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH about seven inches: bill and legs brown: colour of the upper parts pale rufous brown: quill-feathers black: tail dusky: colour of the under parts white, the abdomen and thighs spotted with black: and behind each eye is a broad, black, pointed streak. Native of New Holland.

RED-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops erythrocephalus. *M. viridis, subtus flavicans, capite rubro, fascia oculari nigra, gula lutea.*
Green Bee-Eater, yellowish beneath, with red head, black eye-stripe, and yellow throat.
Apiaster Indicus erythrocephalus. *Briss. ois.*
Guepier a tete rouge. *Buff. ois.*
Red-headed Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

A SMALL species, described by Brisson from a drawing by Monsr. Poivre. Length six inches:

crown of the head and upper part of the neck bright red: across the eyes a black streak: all the upper parts of the bird fine green: the throat and under parts yellow, but slightly dashed, from the throat downwards, with red: tail even at the end, and rather short: irides red: bill black; legs brown. Native of Angola.

RUFOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops rufus. *M. rufus, subtus rufo-flavicans, remigibus fuscis extus rufis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Rufous Bee-Eater, beneath yellowish rufous, with brown quill-feathers rufous on the edges.

Le Fournier de Buenos Ayres. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 739.

Rufous Bee-Eater. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Commerson: length about eight inches and a half: colour rufous, deepest on the upper parts, and inclining to pale yellow beneath: the larger quill-feathers brownish: the tail slightly rounded at the end: the bill and legs, according to the Planches Enluminées, yellowish brown. It is observed by Buffon, that as the toes in this species are not united, as in the rest of the genus, it seems to form as it were a connecting link or shade between the Bee-Eaters and the Hoopoes or Promeropes.

KNOB-FRONTED BEE-EATER.

Merops corniculatus. *M. fuscus, capite corpore subtus apiceque caudæ albis, corniculo frontali obtuso.*
Brown Bee-Eater, with the head, under parts of the body, and tip of tail white, and obtuse frontal horn.
Merops corniculatus. *M. fuscus, capite nudiusculo, corpore subtus rectricibusque apice albidis, corniculo frontali obtuso. Lath. ind. orn.*
Knob-fronted Bee-Eater. *White's Voy. Bot. Bay, p.* 190.
Le Corbi Calao. *Levaill. Cal. pl.* 24.

DESCRIBED and figured in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. It is about the size of a Blackbird, or rather larger: the plumage brown above, and white beneath: the head and upper part of the neck sparingly covered with narrow white feathers, almost like hairs; but the fore part of the neck and breast are furnished with long ones, of a white colour with a dark middle streak, and pointed at the ends: the tail is pretty long, and the feathers tipped with white: the bill about an inch in length, and pale; but what is most remarkable is that on the forehead, just at the base of the bill, is a short blunt knob, about a quarter of an inch in height, and of a brownish colour: the tongue is nearly of the length of the bill, and bristly at the end: the legs are dark brown. Monsr. Levaillant, who has figured this species in his work

entitled *Histoire Naturelle d'Oiseaux Nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique et des Indes*, with singular infelicity of arrangement, considers it as belonging to the genus Buceros. !!!

CERTHIA. CREEPER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum arcuatum, tenue, acutum.	*Bill* bowed, slender, sharp-pointed.
Lingua variis varia.	*Tongue* differing in different species.
Pedes ambulatorii.	*Feet* formed for walking.
Cauda pennis duodecim. *Lath. ind. orn.*	*Tail* consisting of twelve feathers.

THE numerous genus Certhia, which seems to be generally diffused over all parts of the globe, is principally distinguished from that of Trochilus or Humming-Bird by the structure of the tongue, which in the Creepers is generally of a lengthened form, divided into several processes or filaments at the extremity; while in the Humming-Birds it rather resembles a long double tube, the end of which is also sometimes divided into filaments as in the Creepers. In the splendor and variety of

their colours the Creepers rival the Humming-Birds, to which they are so nearly allied that in some of the smaller species the distinction between the two genera becomes somewhat obscure. The general food of the Creepers consists of insects, while many of the smaller species extract likewise the juices of flowers in the manner of the Humming-Birds. To this must be added, that the alliance between this genus and the preceding one of Merops is very close, and that some species might with almost equal propriety be ranked in either genus.

COMMON CREEPER.

Certhia familiaris. *C. castanea nigro albidoque varia, subtus alba, cauda subfulva rectricibus acuminatis.*

Chesnut Creeper varied with black and whitish, beneath white, with subfulvous pointed tail.

Certhia familiaris. *C. grisea subtus alba, remigibus fuscis decem macula alba, rectricibus decem. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Certhia. *Gesn. Aldr. Bell. Will. &c.*

Common Creeper. *Penn. Brit. Zool. Lath. syn. &c. &c.*

Le Grimpereau. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 681. *f.* 1. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 72.

"The Creeper, says Mr. Pennant, weighs only five drams, and next to the Crested Wren, is the least of the British birds. The manner it has of ruffling its feathers, and their length, give it a much larger appearance than is real. The length of this bird is five inches and a half: the breadth

M. Griffith sculp.

COMMON CREEPER.

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seven and a half: the bill is hooked, like a sickle: the irides hazel: the legs slender: the toes and claws very long, to enable it to creep up and down the bodies of trees in search of insects, which are its food. It breeds in hollow trees, and lays sometimes twenty eggs. The head and upper part of the neck are brown, streaked with black*: the rump is tawny: the coverts of the wings are variegated with brown and black: the quill-feathers dusky, tipped with white, and barred with tawny marks: the breast and belly are of a silvery white: the tail is very long, and consists of twelve stiff feathers, notwithstanding Mr. Willughby and other ornithologists give it but ten: they are of a tawny hue, and the interior ends slope off to a point."

In the particular of the eggs Mr. Pennant seems to have somewhat too implicitly followed the accounts of Belon and the rest of the older ornithologists; and, as the Count de Buffon observes, it is not improbable that the Creeper has sometimes been confounded with those prolific birds the Titmice. The general number of eggs laid by the Creeper is five or seven: they are ash-coloured, with deeper spots and streaks.

The Creeper is generally seen engaged in climbing up and down the bodies and limbs of trees in quest of insects. It makes its nest either in a hole, or behind the bark of some decayed tree, composing it, according to the observations of Colonel

* Or rather, according to Willughby, fox-coloured with white streaks.

Montagu, of dry grass and the inner bark of wood, loosely put together, and lined with small feathers; and during the time of incubation the female is fed by the male whenever she quits her nest for food. The note of the Creeper is monotonous and weak, being repeated several times, in a deliberate manner, and is rarely heard in winter: at this season the bird is constantly active in quest of food; chiefly consisting of the larvæ of insects found under moss, and in the crevices of the bark of trees.

VAR.?

GREATER CREEPER.

This is said to resemble the Common Creeper in all respects except in being something larger, and is found in some parts of Germany.

GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia viridis. *C. virescens, subtus flavo varia, lateribus colli vitta cærulea, gula macula rufa. Lath. ind. orn. Scop. ann.* 1. *No.* 60.
Greenish Creeper, varied with yellow beneath, with a blue stripe on each side the neck, and a rufous spot on the throat.
Green Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

This is described by Scopoli, who does not venture to pronounce it specifically different from the

WALL CREEPER.

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Common Creeper, which it nearly resembles in size, but is of a greenish colour above, and pale yellow beneath with a mixture of green: on each side the neck is a blue streak, descending from the base of the bill, and on the throat a rufous spot: the quill-feathers are brown with green edges, and the tail greenish brown. This remarkable variety, if such it be, and not rather a distinct species, is a native of the Dutchy of Carniola in Austria.

WALL CREEPER.

Certhia muraria. *C. cinerea, alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus roseis, remigibus roseo marginatis.*

Cinereous Creeper, with black wings and tail; the coverts rose-coloured; the quills edged with rose-colour.

Certhia muraria. *C. cinera, macula alarum fulva. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Picus murarius. *Gesn. Aldr. Will. &c.*

Grimpereau de muraille. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 372. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 73.

Wall Creeper. *Lath. syn. Edw. pl.* 361.

This very elegant species, which is principally found in the warmer parts of Europe, is considerably larger than the Common Creeper, measuring about six inches and three quarters in total length: its colour is deep blueish grey, somewhat darker beneath: the wing-coverts and middle quill-feathers black, the smallest or those nearest the body edged with white: the tail short and black, with the two exterior feathers on each side tipped with white:

the bill rather long in proportion to the bird, slender, slightly curved, and of a black colour, as are likewise the legs. The male is distinguished from the female by a broad longitudinal black stripe on the throat.

The Wall Creeper is considered as one of the rarer European birds, and its principal residence seems to be in Italy and Spain, where it is observed to frequent ruins, creeping about the walls of old buildings, &c. in quest of insects, and particularly spiders. It is of a solitary disposition, associating only with its mate, and has a loud, but not unpleasing note. According to Aldrovandus it is not uncommon in the territory of Bologna in Italy, flying in the manner of a Hoopoe; almost always shaking its wings like that bird; never resting long in a place, and building in the holes of walls.

The best figures of this species are those of Brisson and the Planches Enluminées.

SPLENDID CREEPER.

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SPLENDID CREEPER.

Certhia splendida. *C. aureo-viridi-chalybea, alis caudaque nigris, fascia pectorali rubra, pennis uropygii fibroso-elongatis.*
Steel-blue and gold-green Creeper, with black wings and tail, red pectoral bar, and fibrose-elongated uropygial plumes.
Certhia lotenia. ? *C. cærulea, fascia pectorali rubro-aurea, loris atris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Le Soui-manga a plumes soyeuses. *Viell. Certh. t.* 82.
L'Eclatant. *Viell. Certh. t.* 2.
African Creeper. *Var. C. Lath. suppl.*

The length of this highly beautiful species is rather more than five inches: the bill and legs are black: the head and throat deep violet-blue, with a gloss of gold on the crown: upper part of the neck, back, wing-coverts, and tail-coverts of a deep but very brilliant golden green; the feathers of a fibrous nature, and the tail-coverts in particular stretching to a greater extent over the tail than in most other species: across the middle of the breast runs a bright-red bar, beyond which the abdomen and thighs are of the same deep violet-blue colour as the breast: the wings and tail are black. Native of Africa.

This species is considerably allied to the Certhia Afra of Linnæus, of which it is even considered as a variety by Dr. Latham.

AFRICAN CREEPER.

Certhia Afra. *C. aureo-viridis, remigibus caudaque fuscis, fascia pectorali rubra, abdomine albo, uropygio cæruleo.*
Gold-green Creeper, with brown wings and tail, red pectoral bar, white belly, and blue rump.
Certhia Afra. *C. viridis, abdomine albo, pectore rubro, uropygio cæruleo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Red-breasted Green Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 347.
Soui-manga vert à gorge rouge. *Buff. ois.*
African Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species has long ago been described and figured by Edwards under the name of the Red-breasted Green Creeper, and measures about four inches and three-quarters in length. "The bill, says Edwards, is pretty long, and bowed downward: it is of a dusky colour, as are the legs and feet: the head, neck, back, and covert-feathers of the wings are of a shining green, reflecting glosses like burnished gold and copper-colour: the coverts on the upper side of the tail are of a fine blue: the greater wing-feathers and the tail, which hath twelve feathers, are of a dark brown colour, the edges of the feathers being a little lighter: the insides of the wings and under side of the tail of a lighter brown than they are above: the middle of the breast is covered with fine red feathers: the belly, thighs, and coverts beneath the tail are of a light brown or ash-colour, almost white beneath the tail." This bird is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is found in woody situations,

and is not less admired for its song than its plumage, being considered by some as even superior to the nightingale.

SUPERB CREEPER.

Certhia superba. *C. aureo-viridis, alis caudaque fuscis, gula violacea aureo-fasciata, pectore abdomineque fusco-phoeniceis.*
Gold-green Creeper, with brown wings and tail, violet throat with golden band, and dusky-crimson breast and abdomen.
Le Sougnimbindou. *Viell. et Aud. Certh. pl.* 22.

This most elegant bird is described in the magnificent work of Mons. Viellot. Its length is six inches: the crown of the head, upper part of the neck, smaller wing-coverts, back, and rump are bright green-gold: the throat violet blue, glossed with gold: across the upper part of the breast runs a bar of bright gilded yellow, beneath which the whole under parts are deep brownish crimson: the wings and tail blackish brown; the bill black, and the legs brown. This species was discovered in Malimba in Africa by Mons. Perrein, and is one of the rarest as well as most beautiful of the present genus.

ANGALADIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Angaladiana. *C. viridi-aurea, abdomine remigibus caudaque nigris, fascia pectorali violacea.*
Gold-green Creeper, with black abdomen, quill-feathers and tail, and violet pectoral band.
Certhia Lotenia ?? *Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
L'Angala-dian. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 575. *f.* 2. 3. *Aud. et Viell. Certh. pl.* 3. 4.
Loten's Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

VERY much allied in point of size and habit to the Splendid Creeper, but differs in its colours, having the head, neck, breast, back, rump, and wing-coverts gold-green, the wings and tail black, and the abdomen deep or velvet-black, while across the breast, separating it from the black abdomen, runs a glossy steel-blue band: the bill and legs are black. The female is said to differ in being brown above, with the throat dull gold-green, and the abdomen ash-colour. In the Systema Naturæ Linnæus describes the Certhia Lotenia as having a bright red bar across the breast. It is not therefore very improbable that the Splendid Creeper of the present work may be the Linnæan Certhia Lotenia, since it is distinguished by the characteristic which forms a conspicuous feature in the Linnæan character of that bird, viz. the bright red bar across the breast; while on the other hand it by no means agrees with the supposed Linnæan Certhia Lotenia of other writers.

M. Griffith sculp.

ANGALADIAN CREEPER.

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AMETHYST-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia Amethystina. C. *subviolaceo-nigra, vertice viridi-aureo, gula uropygioque amethystinis.*

Subviolaceous-black Creeper, with gold-green crown, and amethyst throat and rump.

Le Soui-manga à front dorè. *Viell. Certh. pl. 5. 6.*

Size and habit of Lotenian Creeper: colour velvet-black, with a slight gloss of violet: forehead gold-green: throat bright violet or amethyst-colour, with a changeable cast of blue: rump of similar colour: tips of the shoulders steel-blue: bill and legs black. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. In its young state this species is said to be brown above, and pale ash-coloured beneath, spotted with brown; the forehead and throat as in the advanced bird, but less bright.

COLLARED CREEPER.

Certhia chalybea. *C. viridi-aurea, remigibus caudaque fuscis pectore rubro, fascia antica chalybea.*
Green-gold Creeper, with brown wings and tail, and red breast bounded above by a steel-blue bar.
Certhia chalybea. *C. viridis nitens, pectore rubro, fascia antica chalybea. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Le Soui-manga a collier. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 246. *f.* 3.
Collared Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Soui-manga a collier. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 13. *pl.* 10. *pl.* 18? *pl.* 80.
Certhia Capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* an avis junior?

LENGTH about four inches and a half: head, neck, breast, smaller wing-coverts, and back gold-green, accompanied by a gloss of copper: across the lower part of the breast, immediately beneath the gold-green colour, a moderately broad, double bar, the uppermost of which is bright violet or steel-blue, and the lower bright red: abdomen and thighs grey-brown: wings and tail dusky brown: bill and legs black: beneath each wing a tuft of yellow plumes. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, feeding on small insects and the honey of flowers, and said to have a very fine note. The violet or upper bar of the breast is not always distinct: the female is grey-brown, paler beneath, as is also the young, which latter seems to be the *Certhia Capensis* of Linnæus.

Mons. Viellot, in his splendid work on this genus, figures a specimen a trifle larger in size,

COLLARED CREEPER.

Soui manga a collier

Viell Certh pl.13.

PURPLE CREEPER.

from Edwards pl.265.

R. Cribb sculp.

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under the name of *Soui-Manga a ceinture bleue.* It seems however to be no other than a variety of the Collared Creeper, with the red bar wider than usual.

VAR. ?

ORANGE-BANDED CREEPER.

Le Soui-manga a ceinture orangée. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 34.

LENGTH about three inches and three quarters: colour of the head, neck, breast, smaller wing-coverts, and back deep gold-green with violet gloss on the face: a glossy band of deep steel-blue passes across the breast, beneath which is a reddish orange-coloured bar: remainder of the under parts black, but deep green for some little distance below the orange bar: wings and tail deep brown: beneath the wings a yellow tuft: bill and legs black. Native region unknown: described and figured in the work of Mons. Viellot from a specimen in the Paris Museum.

VAR. ?

BIFASCIATED CREEPER.

Certhia bifasciata. *C. viridi-aurea, remigibus, abdomine caudaque fusco-nigricantibus, fascia pectorali rubra antice chalybea.*

Green-gold Creeper, with black-brown quill-feathers, belly and tail, and red pectoral bar bounded above by a steel-blue one.

Le Soui-manga vert et brun. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 24.

LENGTH about four inches and three quarters: general appearance greatly resembling that of the Collared Creeper, of which it might even, according to Mons. Viellot, pass for a variety, but differs in the deeper cast of its plumage, the colour of the abdomen, and in the total want of the tuft of yellow plumes under the wings: the head, neck, throat, upper part of the breast, and beginning of the back are deep green-gold, which colour on the breast sinks into violet-blue, and is terminated by a deep-red band: the wings, tail, and belly are deep brown: bill and legs black. Native of the country of Malimba in Africa, where it is very common.

HOODED CREEPER.

Certhia cucullata. *C. olivaceo-cærulescens, subtus sublutea, remigibus rectricibus cuculloque frontali ad pectus utrinque descendente nigris.*

Olivaceo-cærulescent Creeper, subluteous beneath, with black quill and tail-feathers, and black frontlet descending on each side the breast.

Certhia tenuirostris. *C. dorso cinereo, abdomine rufo, capillitio lunula gulæ remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind orn. suppl.*

Slender-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Le Cap-noir. *Viell. pl.* 60.

This elegant species was described and figured by myself for the work of Mons. Viellot. Its length is about six inches and a half, and its colour on the back and wing-coverts fine blue-grey, inclining to olive on the upper part near the neck: the crown of the head is black, the colour descending on each side the neck in form of a long and moderately broad stripe: the throat and upper part of the breast are yellowish white, with a blackish crescent across the former, pointing upwards: the lower part of the breast, abdomen, and vent are orange-coloured: the quill and tail-feathers black, but the latter whitish beneath: the bill is longish, slender, and black, and the legs brown. Native of New Holland.

GREEN-GOLD CREEPER.

Certhia omnicolor. *C. viridi-aurata, variis coloribus nitens. Lath. ind. orn.*
Green-gold Creeper, with various-coloured glosses.
Avis Ceylonica omnicolor. *Seb. mus.* 1. *t.* 69. *f.* 5.
Certhia omnicolor. *Lin. Gmel.*
Green-gold Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS dubious species is figured, and very slightly described, in the work of Seba, who tells us that it is green, with varying reflexions of all colours, and accompanied by rich golden glosses. According to the Sloanian coloured copy of Seba, in the British Museum, it measures about eight inches in length, and is of a bright blueish-green above, glossed with gold: the wings and under parts darker, or dusky grass-green with similar glosses: the bill pretty much curved, sharp-pointed, and, together with the legs, greenish brown. Seba adds, that its young sometimes fall a prey to the great wood-spider, (Aranea avicularia. Lin.)

COPPER CREEPER.

Certhia cuprea. *C. aureo-cuprea, violaceo viridique nitens, abdomine atro, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*
Golden-copper Creeper, with green and violet glosses, black abdomen, and brown wings and tail.
Certhia ænea. *C. ex viridi orichalcea, alis fuliginosis, cauda atro-nitente, remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. Sparrm. Mus. Carls. fasc.* 4. *t.* 78.
Le Soui-manga tricolor. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 23.
Cupreous Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Length about five inches: head, neck, beginning of the breast, back, rump, and tail-coverts reddish copper-colour, with gilded violet and green reflexions, according to the direction of the light: under parts of the bird, from the breast, deep black; wings and tail brown: bill and legs dusky. Native of Malimba and other parts of Africa.

PURPLED CREEPER.

Certhia purpurata. *C. purpureo-violacea viridi nitens, fascia pectorali punicea, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus, rostro majusculo.*
Purple-violet Creeper, with dark-red, pectoral bar, blackish quill-feathers and tail, and largish bill.
Purple Indian Creepers. *Edw. pl.* 265.
Soui-manga pourpre. *Buff. ois. Viell. Certh. pl.* 11.

This, which has sometimes been confounded with the Collared Creeper, is most evidently a very

distinct species. It is about four inches and a half long, with a very crooked bill, somewhat stouter than in most of the small Creepers, and is of a deep violet-purple colour, slightly glossed on some parts with green: the wings dusky brown, and the tail black: across the breast is a double bar, the uppermost of which is violet, glossed with green; the lowermost deep red; and on each side the body, beneath the shoulders, hangs a tuft of yellow plumes, a circumstance common to many birds of this genus: the bill and legs are black. Native of India. The specimen figured by Edwards appears to have wanted the red bar across the breast. Edwards also figures another specimen, which differs in no other respect than in being a very trifle smaller, and in having the bill somewhat less stout: this he supposes the female; but it is more probably a young male. This species may be readily distinguished from the Collared Creeper by its purple colour, as well as by the comparatively indistinct appearance of the red pectoral or abdominal bar, which in Edwards's specimen seems very obscure, and is not even mentioned in his description.

BLUE-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia cyanocephala. *C. olivacea, subtus grisea, capite collo pectoreque violaceo-cæruleis nitentibus.*
Olive Creeper, with glossy violet-blue head, neck and breast.
Le Soui-manga à tete bleue. *Viell. Certh. pl. 7.*

Length about five inches: head, neck, and throat fine violet-blue, with changeable reflexions: remainder of the bird, on the upper parts, olive; on the under deep ash-colour: bill and legs black: beneath the wings a yellow tuft. Native of Malimba in the kingdom of Congo in Africa.

CEYLONESE CREEPER.

Certhia Zeylonica. *C. fusca, subtus flava, gula pectoreque azureis.*
Brown Creeper, yellow beneath, with azure throat and breast.
Certhia Zeylonica. *C. pileo viridi, dorso ferrugineo, abdomine flavo, gula uropygioque azureis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Ceylonese Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Soui-manga a gorge bleue. *Viell. Certh. pl. 29, 30.*

FEMINA?

Certhia Philippina. *C. (rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis,) corpore subgriseo virescente, subtus alba-flavescente. Lath. ind. orn. Lin. Gmel.*
Philippine Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Length about four inches: colour on the upper parts brown: throat and breast fine violet-blue:

belly and vent yellow: bill black; legs brown. In the specimen described by Linnæus the crown of the head was green. Native of the Philippine isles. The female is olive-brown above, and dull yellow beneath, without any appearance of blue on the throat, and is according to Monsieur Viellot, the *Certhia Philippina* of the Gmelinian edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus, and the Philippine Creeper of Latham; and though described as having the two middle tail-feathers elongated, Mr. V. appears to think that a mistake must have been made in that particular.

BROWN AND WHITE CREEPER.

Certhia dubia. *Certhia fusca, pileo humerisque viridibus, abdomine albo.*

Brown Creeper, with green crown and shoulders, and white abdomen.

Ceylonese Creeper, var. A. *Lath. syn.*

Le Soui-manga brun et blanc. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 81.

LENGTH rather more than four inches: crown of the head, to some little distance below the eyes, and beginning of the throat, green, as are also the smaller wing-coverts: neck, back, and wings brown: rump purplish: tail black: under parts, from the neck, white: under part of the tail pale ash-colour: bill dusky, with the base of the lower mandible whitish: legs dusky. This bird is ranked by Dr. Latham as a variety of the Ceylonese Creeper, to

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SEN. CREEPER FEMALE

Soui manga rayé

Viell pl.II.

SENEGAL CREEPER.

which Monsieur Viellot cannot consider it as at all allied; but regards it as the young of some widely different species. The specimen is in the British Museum.

SENEGAL CREEPER.

Certhia Senegalensis. *C. nigro-violacea, alis caudaque fuscis, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, pectore coccineo viridi-aureo undulato.*
Violet-black Creeper, with brown wings and tail, gold-green crown and throat, and scarlet breast with gold-green undulations.
Certhia Senegalensis. *C. nigricans, gutture viridi-nitente, pectore purpures. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Senegal Creeper. *Mus. Lev. No. 3. Lath. syn.*
Le Soui-manga violet a poitrine rouge. *Viell. Certh. pl. 3.*

THIS species I have myself long ago described in the work entitled Museum Leverianum. It is highly distinguished by the splendour and variety of its colours, and measures nearly five inches in length. The back of the neck, upper part of the sides, and lower part of the abdomen are of a deep velvet-black: the wings and tail brown, with a slight ferruginous cast: the upper part of the head bright gold-green: the throat the same, but on the part immediately beneath the lower mandible somewhat more obscure than on the sides: at each corner of the beak is an oblong black spot: the breast and upper part of the belly of the most vivid crimson, transversly undulated with numerous blueish-green streaks: this appearance is owing to

the feathers being widely tipped with crimson, while the middle is blueish green-gold, and the base nearly black: the beak is moderately curved, and of a black colour, as are also the legs. Native of Senegal.

The bird figured at plate 9, of the superb work of Monsieur Viellot, under the title of Soui-manga rayè, seems to be the female of this species, and differs from the male in being of a ferruginous brown colour, with the breast and belly varied by transverse yellowish white undulations, each feather being tipped with that colour.

RED-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia sperata. *C. subferruginea, vertice humerisque viridi-aureis, gula uropygioque violaceis, pectore abdomineque rubris.*
Subferruginous Creeper, with gold-green crown and shoulders, violet throat and rump, and red breast and belly.
Certhia sperata. *C. purpurea, subtus coccinea, capite gula uropygioque violaceis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Le Soui-manga marron-pourpré à poitrine rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 246. *f.* 1. 2.
Red-breasted Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Soui-manga a gorge violette. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 32.
Le Soui-manga a ceinture marron. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 16.
Certhia aurantia.? *Lath. ind. orn.*
Orange-breasted Creeper.? *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches: crown of the head and smaller wing-coverts green-gold: throat gilded violet: neck, and upper part of the back ferru-

ginous: throat and rump glossy violet: breast and belly red, paler as it descends; wings brown; tail blackish brown: bill and legs black. This species appears to vary considerably in the cast of its colours, the breast in some specimens being purplish red, and the belly yellow. The female is said to be olive-green above, and olive yellow beneath, and has the two exterior tail-feathers on each side tipped with grey. Native of the Philippine isles. The *Orange-breasted Creeper* of Dr. Latham can surely be no other than a variety of this species.

VAR.?

LITTLE BROWN AND WHITE CREEPER.

Certhia pusilla. *C. cupreo-fusca subtus alba, cauda nigricante, superciliis apicibusque rectricum exteriorum albis.*
Copper-brown Creeper, white beneath, with blackish tail; the eyebrows and tips of the outer tail-feathers white.
Certhia pusilla. *C. grisea subtus alba, superciliis candidis, rectricibus fuscis apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Red-breasted Creeper. Var. A. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH three inches and a half: colour above copper-brown, beneath white: above each eye a white streak, and from the bill to each eye a dark one: the exterior tail-feather on each side slightly tipped with white: bill and legs brown. Native of the East Indies? This by Dr. Latham is considered as a variety of the Red-Breasted Creeper.

VIOLET-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia affinis. *C. purpureo-castanea, fronte humeris uropygioque viridi-aureis, gula violacea, pectore abdomineque rubris.*
Purple-chesnut Creeper, with green-gold forehead, shoulders and rump, violet throat, and red breast and belly.
Le Soui-manga a gorge violette. *Viell. Certh. Pl.* 32.

LENGTH near four inches: forehead, smaller wing-coverts, and rump green-gold: throat bright violet: breast and belly bright red: thighs and vent yellow: back part of head and upper part of back purplish chesnut: wings and tail olive-brown. Native of the Philippine isles. In reality, this species seems to be no other than the *Certhia sperata.*

VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Madagascariensis. *C. aureo-olivacea, remigibus caudaque fuscis, pectore cæruleo ferrugineo fuscoque fasciato, abdomine flavescente.*
Gold-olive Creeper, with brown wings and tail, breast barred with blue ferruginous and brown, and yellowish belly.
Certhia Madagascariensis. *C. olivaceo-viridis nitens, pectore fusco cæruleo castaneoque fasciato, abdomine flavescente, humeris macula fulva. Lath. ind. orn.*
Certhia Madagascariensis violacea. *Briss. orn.*
Le Soui-manga. *Buff. ois.*
Violet Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Soui-manga. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 18.

LENGTH about four inches: head, neck, beginning of the back, smaller wing-coverts, and upper

part of the breast green-gold, with a changeable gloss of violet, especially on the breast: across the lower part of the breast a reddish-chesnut bar, and immediately beneath that a brown one: belly pale yellow: wings and tail brown: beneath the wings a yellow tuft. Native of Madagascar. The female is said to be somewhat smaller than the male, of an olive-brown above, and olive-yellow beneath. Monsieur Montbeillard, in Buffon's Ornithology, mentions a variety of this species, in which the throat, neck, and breast are steel-blue, with green reflexions, and in which the bands are four in number, viz. the lowest violet-black, the next marroon, the third brown, and the fourth yellow. In the Gmelinian edition of the Systema Naturæ it is considered as a distinct species, under the name of *Certhia Manillensis*. It may be added, that the Violet Creeper seems so nearly allied to the *Certhia chalybea* or *Collared Creeper*, as to leave a doubt whether it may not belong to the same species.

BEAUTIFUL CREEPER.

Certhia pulchella. *C. viridi-aurea, pectore aurantio-rubro, remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis.*

Green-gold Creeper, with orange-red breast, and brown wings and tail, with the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Certhia pulchella. *C. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore viridi-nitente, pectore rubro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Soui-manga vert dorè changeant à longue queue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 670. *f.* 1.

Le petit Soui-manga a longue queue. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 40.

Beautiful Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

An elegant species: length about seven inches and a quarter: colour green-gold, glossed with copper; but the breast orange-red: the wings brown, and the tail, which is strongly cuneiform, blackish brown, edged with gold-green; the two middle feathers greatly surpassing the length of the rest. Native of Senegal.

VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER.

18n. Augt. London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, & the other Proprietors.

VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia violacea. *C. aureo-viridi-violacea, pectore abdomineque aurantiis, remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectricibus duabus mediis elongatis.*

Violet Creeper with green-gold gloss, orange breast and belly, brown quill and tail-feathers, the two middle of the latter elongated.

Certhia violacea. *C. rectricibus duabus longissimis, corpore violaceo-nitente, pectore abdomineque luteis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia crocata. *C. olivaceo-fusca, capite aureo-viridi, gula violaceo-chalybea, pectore abdomineque croceis, rectricibus duabus intermediis elongatis. Vivar. Nat. vol.* 6.

Le Soui-manga a longue queue et à chaperon violet. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 670. *f.* 2.

Le Soui-manga a capuchon violet. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 39.

Violet-headed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

In all respects, except in size, which is somewhat smaller, this species is extremely allied to the immediately preceding. Its length is rather more than six inches: the head, neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and smaller wing-coverts are bright violet, appearing glossed with gold-green in particular lights; except in front of the neck, which appears of a deep glossy blue: lower part of the back, rump, wings, upper tail-coverts, and tail olive-brown: breast, belly, and under tail-coverts bright orange, paler near the vent: tail even, but the two middle feathers far longer than the rest. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, residing in woods, and said to build a nest of peculiar

elegance. In a specimen of this bird in the Leverian Museum, and figured in the sixth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, the head was deep but bright gold-green, without any violet-colour, but across the upper part of the breast was a deep steel-blue or violet bar. I have in that work described it under the title of Certhia crocata or Saffron Creeper. I must add that though this species is generally described as somewhat smaller than the preceding, yet Monsr. Viellot's figure represents it as larger. In reality it may be doubted whether the Certhia pulchella and violacea be truly distinct.

SHINING CREEPER.

Certhia famosa. *C. cupreo-viridis, loris nigris, alis caudaque nigricantibus, rectricibus duabus mediis longissimis.*

Copper-green Creeper, with black lores, blackish wings and tail, with the two middle tail-feathers greatly elongated.

Certhia famosa. *C. rectricibus duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore viridi-nitente, axillis luteis, loris nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Certhia formosa. *Vivar. Nat. vol.* 1.

Le grand Soui-manga vert a longue queue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 83. *f.* 1. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 37.

Famous Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Cinereous Creeper. *Lath. syn.* perhaps a var. of female.

This exceeds most of the African Creepers yet known in point of size, measuring from nine to ten inches in total length: its colour on all parts, except the wings and tail, is a deep gold-green, with a strong gloss of reddish copper-colour on the back

SHINING CREEPER.

M. Griffith sculp.

1811 Aug. 5 London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

and coverts: the wings and tail are violet-black; but the two middle-feathers of the latter are strongly edged with green, and greatly exceed the length of the rest: under the wings is a tuft of yellow feathers: the bill and legs are black, and on each side the head, from the base of the bill to the eye, is a black streak. The female is smaller than the male, and is olive-brown above, and yellow-grey beneath, with all the tail-feathers of equal length. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is suspected that the usually received Linnæan name of this species has originated from a typographical error in the Systema Naturæ, and that instead of *famosa* it should have been *formosa*.

YELLOW-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia lepida. *C. violaceo-nitens, subtus flava, sincipite viridi, lateribus colli striga longitudinali virescente alteraque violacea, gula rubro-fusca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-violet Creeper, yellow beneath, with green forehead, with a longitudinal greenish band accompanied by a violaceous one on each side the neck, and ferruginous throat.

Certhia lepida. *Mus. Carls. fasc. 2. t. 35.*

Le Grimpereau de Malacca. *Son. ind. 2. pl. 116. f. 1.*

Yellow-bellied Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SOMEWHAT larger than a Canary-Bird: bill black: irides red: thighs yellow: legs brown. Described from Sonnerat.

ASH-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia verticalis. *C. viridi-olivacea, subtus cinerascens, vertice viridi, remigibus caudaque fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive-green Creeper, pale cinereous beneath, with green crown, and brown wing and tail-feathers.

Ash-bellied Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH five inches and a half: bill black: quill and tail-feathers brown, edged with green: legs black. Native of Africa. Described from a specimen in the British Museum.

SNUFF-COLOURED CREEPER.

Certhia tabacina. *C. tabacina, subtus viridis, cauda viridi-nigricante, rectricibus duabus longissimis.*

Snuff-coloured Creeper, green beneath, with blackish-green tail with the two middle feathers much elongated.

Certhia tabacina. *C. rectricibis duabus intermediis longissimis, corpore supra capite colloque tabacino, subtus viridi, rectricibus viridi-nigricantibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Snuff-coloured Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH eight inches and a half: bill an inch and quarter, not much bent, and of a blackish brown colour: under wing-coverts yellow: two middle tail-feathers double the length of the rest. This species seems considerably allied to the Certhia famosa.

INDIGO CREEPER.

Certhia Parietum. *C. cyanea subtus rufa, superciliis gulaque albis, sub oculis ad nucham linea nigra. Lath. ind. orn.*
Blue Creeper, rufous beneath, with white brows and throat, and black stripe beneath the eyes to the nape.
Indigo Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*
Le Rossignol de Muraille des Indes. *Sonn. ind. 2. p. 208.*

Size of a Fig-Eater: bill black: upper parts pale indigo-blue; under parts rufous. Described from Sonnerat. Native of India.

BLACK-TAILED CREEPER.

Certhia melanura. *C. capite dorsoque violaceis, pectore abdomineque virescentibus, alis fuscis, cauda nigra subbifida, tibiis digitisque atris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Creeper with violet head and back, greenish breast and belly, brown wings, and black slightly forked tail.
Black-tailed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*
Certhia melanura. *Sparm. Mus. Carls. t. 5.*

Described from Sparmann's Museum Carlsonianum. Length seven inches: bill and legs black: wing-coverts brown, edged with olive. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

BARRED-TAIL CREEPER.

Certhia tæniata. *C. grisea, subtus rufescens, cauda cuneata fascia apicali nigra.*
Grey Creeper, rufescent beneath, with cuneated tail marked by a black bar at the tip.
Certhia grisea. *C. cinereo-grisea, subtus rufescens, cauda cuneiformi, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis, lateralibus griseis, omnibus ad apicem fuscia nigra. Lath. ind. orn.*
Grimpereau gris de la Chine. *Sonn. ind. 2. pl. 117. f. 3.*
Barred-tail Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat. Size of a Titmouse: bill yellow: colour cinereous grey, beneath pale rufous: tail cuneated and composed of ten feathers, all of which, except the two middle ones, are marked at the tip by a black bar. Native of China.

CRIMSON-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia coccinigastra. *C. viridi-aurea, pectore purpureo-amethystino coccineo vario, abdomine nigro, fasciculo subaxillari flavo. Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*
Green-gold Creeper, with purple-amethystine breast varied with red, black abdomen, and yellow subaxillary tuft.
Crimson-bellied Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*
Certhia polita? *C. nigricans, pectore capite corporeque supra virescenti parumque purpureo-metallina, macula subaxillari flava. Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 3. t. 59?*

LENGTH five inches and a half: head, neck and breast bright amethystine purple: on the breast a mixed or broken red bar: upper parts bright

CÆRULEAN CREEPER.

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CYANEAN CREEPER.

green-gold: wing and tail-feathers greenish black, but the exterior feathers on each side fringed externally with green-gold: beneath each wing a yellow tuft, as in many others of the genus. Native of Africa. The *Certhia polita* of the Museum Carlsonianum is probably the same, differing slightly in the cast of its colours.

GARTERED CREEPER.

Certhia armillata. *C. viridis, alis complicatis supra nigris, subtus luteis, humeris femorum armillis, maculisque aliquot uropygii sapphirinis. Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls.* 2. *t.* 36.

Green Creeper, with the wings, when closed, black above and yellow beneath; the shoulders, garters of the thighs, and a few spots on the rump sapphire-blue.

LENGTH five inches: native of Surinam.

CYANEAN CREEPER.

Certhia cyanea. *C. cyanea, vertice beryllino, alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus inferioribus flavis.*

Deep-blue Creeper, with beryl-coloured crown, black wings and tail, and yellow under-coverts.

Certhia cyanea. *C. cærulea, fascia oculari humeris alis caudaque nigris, pedibus rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Guit-guit noir et bleu. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 83. *f.* 2.

Black and blue Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 114. *Lath. syn.*

Le Guit-guit. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 41. 42. 43.

Yellow-cheeked Creeper. *Penn. gen. Lath. syn.* Perhaps the young.

THIS elegant little bird measures about four inches and a quarter in length, and is described by

Edwards. "The bill is pointed, black, pretty long, slender, sharp, and arched both upper and under side, which is a little shorter than the upper: the tongue is divided into threads at the end: the crown of the head is of a pale green colour: round the base of the upper part of the bill are black feathers, which pass in black lines on the sides of the head, in which black spaces the eyes are placed: the sides of the head, hinder part of the neck, lower part of the back, rump, covert-feathers of the tail, a bar across the upper part of the wing, and the whole under side of the bird, are of a very fine ultramarine blue colour: it hath a broad black line across the lower part of the neck behind, or the upper part of the back: the tail is black, as are the outer sides of the wings, except a blue bar that crosses each wing obliquely: the insides of the wings are of a beautiful yellow colour, except round the ridge and tips of the quills, which are dusky: the legs and feet are orange-coloured." Native of South America, and particularly of Brasil and Cayenne. The female is said to differ in having the insides of the wings yellowish grey; and the young or unadvanced males are at first greenish above, except on the wings and tail, and beneath of a paler or yellower cast: they afterwards become varied or patched with black, blue, and green, with a mixture of rufous on some parts.

CÆRULEAN CREEPER.

Certhia cærulea. *C. saturate cærulea, fascia oculari gula remigibus cauduque nigris.*

Deep-blue Creeper, with black eye-stripe, throat, wing-feathers and tail.

Certhia cærulea, *fascia oculari gula remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blue Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 21.

Varietè de Guit-guit noir et bleu. *Buff. ois.*

Le Guit-guit noir et bleu. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 44. 45. 46.

Blue Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is so nearly allied to the preceding, that Monsr. Montbeillard, in Buffon's Ornithology, has considered it as a variety of that bird. It differs however not only in being of somewhat smaller size, but in the disposition and cast of its colours, and is undoubtedly a very distinct species. Its length is near four inches, and its colour a fine bright violet-blue, the head somewhat lighter than the other parts, but without the least appearance of the beautiful pea-green stripe so conspicuous on that of the preceding species: from the bill to the eye, on each side the head, is a velvet-black stripe, and a moderately broad streak of the same colour passes along the throat: the wings and tail are black; the latter rather short in proportion to the bird: the under coverts of the wings are pale yellow, and the insides of the quill-feathers of the same colour: the bill is black, and the legs red or orange-coloured, but sometimes black. The female,

according to Monsr. Viellot, is olive-brown above, with a white streak over each eye, and yellowish beneath, slightly tinged or undulated with rufous. The young bird is green above, and beneath longitudinally streaked or mottled with green, yellowish brown, and dull white.

If the account given by Seba may be relied on, the nest of this species is constructed with great art and elegance; being formed like a retort, with a neck twelve inches in length: it is composed of grass-stalks, &c. and lined with fine down, and is suspended to the extremity of a twig, at the end of a branch, with the opening downwards; the proper nest or cavity being at the upper part, by which contrivance this little bird, like many others which inhabit the hotter climates, is, in a great degree, secure from the attacks of serpents, monkies, &c. Monsr. Viellot is of opinion that the supposed species described by Dr. Latham under the title of *Yellow-Cheeked Creeper* is, in reality, no other than the young of the present species.

GREY CREEPER.

Certhia currucaria. *C. olivacea, subtus grisescens, rectricibus æqualibus, jugulo vitta longitudinali violacco. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olivaceous Creeper, greyish beneath, with even tail, and longitudinal violet throat-stripe.

Certhia currucaria. *C. olivacea, subtus flavescens, rectricibus æqualibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Souimanga à cravatte violette. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 15.

Grey Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Certhia jugularis. *C. subgrisea, subtus lutea, gula violacea, rectricibus duabus extimis apice flavis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le petit Grimpereau des Philippines. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 576. *f.* 3.

Le Soui-manga a cravate bleu. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 31.

Grey Creeper. Var. A. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson: length about five inches: colour grey-brown; yellowish-white beneath: from the lower mandible down the breast runs a deep and glossy violet-coloured stripe, and the smaller wing-coverts are of similar colour: the tail is blackish, with a blue gloss on the sides of the feathers. Native of the Philippine isles. In a specimen figured in the work of Monsr. Viellot the violet stripe is continued down the whole abdomen, and it is also observed, that under each wing, as in many of this genus, is a tuft of yellow plumes. Monsr. Viellot, with great probability, considers this bird rather as the young of some other species than as constituting a distinct species itself. He also figures what seems to be a mere variety of the preceding, though he himself is of a different opinion.

It is a trifle smaller, and, exclusive of the pectoral violet stripe and wing-coverts, has a tincture of the same colour on the top of the head and the rump.

RED-BROWN CREEPER.

Certhia rubro-fusca. *C. cupreo-ferruginea, tectricibus violaceis, remigibus caudaque fuscis.*
Copper-ferruginous Creeper, with violet wing-coverts, and brown quill-feathers and tail.
Le Soui-manga rouge-dorè. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 27.

LENGTH about four inches: habit rather slender: colour of the head, neck, breast, and back dull gilded red: smaller wing-coverts bright violet: abdomen black: wings and tail deep brown; the latter slightly forked: bill and legs black. Described by Viellot from a specimen in the Paris Museum. Native region unknown.

CARMELITE CREEPER.

C. fuliginosa. *C. fusco-fuliginosa, fronte gula tectricibusque violaceis.*
Fuliginous-brown Creeper, with violet forehead, throat and coverts.
Le Soui-manga Carmelite. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 20.

LENGTH about four inches and a half: forehead, throat, and rump fine violet-purple: between the bill and eyes a black streak: whole remainder of

the bird fine velvet-brown or carmelite-colour. The female wants the violet-colour on the forehead. Native of Malimba.

SPOTTED-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia maculata. *C. fusca, subtus flavescens gula violacea, pectore fusco-maculato.*

Brown Creeper, beneath yellowish with violet throat, and breast spotted with brown.

Le Soui-manga variè. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 21.

LENGTH about four inches and three quarters: colour on the upper parts brown, mixed or shaded with grey and rufous: throat bright violet bordered with brown: remainder of the under parts yellow, dashed down the breast with longitudinal brown spots: bill and legs black. Native of Malimba, frequenting large forests, and often approaching the habitations of the natives, being allured by the flowers of the Cytisus Cajan, commonly called the Congo Pea, which is much cultivated by the Negroes.

CINNAMON CREEPER.

Certhia cinnamonea. *C. cinnamonea subtus alba, cauda subcuneata rectricibus acuminatis.*
Cinnamon Creeper white beneath, with subcuneated tail with pointed feathers.
Certhia cinnamomea. *C. cinnamomea subtus alba. Lath. ind. orn.*
Cinnamon Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*
Le Cinnamon. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 62.

LENGTH about five inches: colour on the upper parts bright cinnamon, without any variegation, except that the tips of the quill-feathers are blackish: lores or spaces between the bill and eye black: whole under parts white: tail slightly cuneated, and all the feathers sharp-pointed: bill black: legs brown. Native country uncertain. The specimen from which the description is drawn up is preserved in the British Museum, and has been well figured in the work of Monsr. Viellot.

LUNATED CREEPER.

C. lunata. *C. supra ferruginea subtus alba, capite nigro macula oculari rubra lunulaque occipitali alba.*
Ferruginous Creeper white beneath, with black head marked by a red eye-spot and a white occipital crescent.
Le Fuscalbin. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 61.

DESCRIBED and figured by myself for the work of Monsr. Viellot. Length rather more than five

inches: back, wings, and tail cinnamon-brown: whole under parts of the bird, from the bill, white: upper part of the head and back of the neck black, marked on the hindhead by a white crescent, the tips of which almost reach the eyes, being separated only by a bright-red spot behind each eye: bill black; legs brown. Native of New Holland.

NEW HOLLAND CREEPER.

Certhia Novæ Hollandiæ. *C. nigra subtus albo-striata, superciliis maculaque aurium albis, remigibus rectricibusque flavo marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Creeper, striped beneath with white; with white brows and ear-spot, and yellow-edged quill and tail-feathers.

New Holland Creeper. *White's Journ. p.* 186. *pl.* 16 *and* 65.

L'Heoro-taire noir.? *Viell. Certh. pl.* 71. *female.*

L'Heoro-taire tachetè. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 57. *male.*

Described in White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales. Length about seven inches: general colour dusky, spotted in various parts with white: neck, breast, belly, and sides more or less marked with longitudinal streaks of white; or, in other words, these parts are whitish, streaked with longitudinal blackish spots: over each eye a white streak, and on each side the neck and the beginning of the back are also some streaks of the same colour: remainder of the upper parts, and tail deep brown, but the quill-feathers edged with bright yellow, forming a large patch of that colour on each wing: tail-feathers, except the two middle

ones, edged with yellow, and slightly tipped with white. In Monsr. Viéllot's figure of this species the whole upper parts are deep brown; the wings and tail marked as before described, and the whole under parts white, spotted longitudinally with brown: over each eye a white streak: bill black; legs brown. The supposed female is described and figured in Mr. White's Voyage, and differs from the male in being somewhat less vivid; in having the breast and belly black, with white streaks, and in wanting the white superciliary streaks: the bill and legs rather longer and stouter than in the male. Native of New Holland.

AUSTRALASIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Australasiana. *C. nigricans subtus superciliis lunulaque utrinque suprahumerali albis, remigibus caudaque flavo marginatis.*

Blackish Creeper, with the brows, under parts, and crescent on each side above the shoulders white, and the quill and tail-feathers edged with yellow.

L'Heoro-taire noir et blanc. *Viell. Certh. pl. 55.*

Much allied to the immediately preceding, but somewhat smaller, measuring near six inches in length. Colour above deep-brown; beneath white, except on the lower part of the abdomen, which is dusky: throat and breast marked by slight longitudinal specks or shaft-streaks: over each eye a whitish streak: wings and tail marked as in the former species: bill black; legs brown. Perhaps a young of the former bird.

GREAT HOOK-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia Pacifica. *C. nigra, alula uropygio crisso femoribusque flavis, rostro longissimo.*
Black Creeper, with yellow alulet, rump, vent, and thighs, and very long bill.
Certhia pacifica. *C. rostro longissimo incurvato, corpore atro, humeris uropygio crisso femoribusque flavis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Le Hoho. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 63.
Great Hook-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

A LARGE species: length about eight inches: colour deep black, with the rump, lower part of the belly, and thighs bright yellow: alulet or spurious wing yellowish white: quill-feathers edged with grey: under coverts mixed yellow and white: bill brownish black, very stout, long, and greatly curved: legs black. Native of Owhyhee and other South-Sea islands.

HOOK-BILLED GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia obscura. *C. olivaceo-viridis subtus subflavescens, rostro longissimo, loris fuscis.*
Olive-green Creeper, subflavescent beneath, with very long bill and dusky lores.
Certhia obscura. *C. fusco-virens rostro longissimo incurvato, mandibula inferiore breviore, loris fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.*
L'Akaie-aroa. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 53.
Hook-billed green Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham. " Length seven inches: bill an inch and three quarters long, and

bent quite in the shape of a semicircle: the under mandible shortest by a quarter of an inch: colour of both brownish black: the nostrils covered by a membrane: between the bill and eye is a streak of brown: the plumage in general is olive-green, palest beneath, and somewhat inclined to yellow: quills and tail dusky; the last even at the end, and edged with yellow green: legs dusky brown; the feathers just above the knee, or garter, white: the hind toe pretty long. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands in general, and is one of the birds whose plumage the natives make use of in constructing their feathered garments; which having these olive-green feathers intermixed with the beautiful scarlet and yellow ones belonging to the next species, and yellow-tufted Bee-Eater, make some of the most beautiful coverings of those islanders."

The mention of the Yellow-Tufted Bee-Eater in this description induces me to remark that, perhaps that bird, as well as some others, might with equal propriety rank under the present genus as in that of Merops; and the circumstance of the yellow tuft under each wing should seem to imply a strong alliance to the genus Certhia, in which that appendage is so frequently observed.

Hook Billed Red Creeper.

1811, Aug 1 London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

HOOK-BILLED RED CREEPER.

Certhia vestiaria. *C. coccinea, alis caudaque nigris alula alba, rostro pallido.*

Scarlet Creeper, with black wings and tail, white alulet, and pale bill.

Certhia vestiaria. *C. rostro longiore incurvo, corpore coccineo, alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus alarum macula alba. Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia coccinea. *C. coccinea, alis caudaque nigris. Lin. Gmel.*

Hook-billed red Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

L'Heoro-taire. *Viell. Certh. pl. 52.*

The Hook-billed Red Creeper is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and is much valued by the natives on account of its plumage, which affords a principal article in the red feathered mantles worn by the chiefs and persons of distinction. Its size is equal to that of a Sparrow, and its general length about six inches: the whole bird is bright, but not very deep scarlet, the wings and tail excepted, which are black: the smaller wing-coverts are however scarlet, and the greater are tipped with white: the tail-feathers are slightly pointed at the extremities: the bill is moderately stout, rather long in proportion to the bird, very considerably curved, and of a pale yellow colour, as are likewise the legs.

SICKLE-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia falcata. *C. rostro longissimo incurvato, corpore viridi, subtus caudaque violaceis, tectricibus alarum majoribus remigibus abdomineque pallide fuscis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Creeper, with very long incurved bill, violaceous breast and tail, and pale-brown wings.

Sickle-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THUS described by Dr. Latham, from a specimen in the British Museum. "Length five inches and a half: bill an inch and three quarters in length, curved like a sickle, and of a dusky colour: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body are green: on the head a gloss of violet: beneath, as far as the breast, violet: tail of this last colour: the great coverts and quills are pale brown: belly and vent pale brown: legs the same: claws black." Native region unknown.

CRIMSON CREEPER.

Certhia sanguinea. *C. phœnicea, remigibus caudaque nigris, crisso albo, rostro rectiusculo.*

Deep-crimson Creeper, with black wing and tail-feathers, white vent, and straitish bill.

Certhia sanguinea. *C. saturate coccinea, abdomine obscuro, crisso albo, remigibus secundariis castaneo marginatis, primoribus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crimson Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

L'Heoro-taire cramoisi. *Viell. Certh. pl. 66.*

The length of this species is about five inches and a half; and its habit somewhat allied to that of a Motacilla, the bill having but a very slight flexure: the colour of the bird is deep crimson, with the wings and tail black: the smaller wing-coverts are however crimson, the larger edged with dull red, and the quill-feathers with chesnut: the tail is rather short, and composed of slightly pointed feathers: the vent is whitish; the bill black, and the legs brown. Monsr. Viellot has figured this species in his elegant work on the genus Certhia: the specimen from which his figure was taken appears to have had the whole of the abdomen of the same deep crimson with the other parts; in the Leverian specimen it was of a dusky or brownish cast. Native of the Sandwich Isles.

SANGUINEOUS CREEPER.

Certhia sanguinolenta. *C. coccineo-sanguinea, dorso maculis difformibus nigris, subtus cinerea, gula juguloque albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Blood-red Creeper, marked above by irregular black spots, beneath cinereous with white chin and throat.

Sanguineous Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing: colour above bright red, somewhat irregularly varied with differently sized black spots: shoulders, quill-feathers, and tail black, the quill-feathers edged with white: under parts whitish brown: bill black, and rather short for a bird of this genus: legs brown. Native of New Holland.

OLIVE-GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia virens. *C. olivaceo-viridis, subtus flavescens, loris subnigris, remigibus caudaque flavo marginatis apice fuscis.*

Olive-green Creeper, yellowish beneath, with blackish lores, and yellow-edged quill and tail-feathers with black tips.

Certhia virens. *C. olivaceo-viridis, loris nigricantibus, remigibus caudaque flavo marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive-green Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Vert-olive. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 67.

AN elegant species: length about five inches and a half: colour, on the upper parts, fine olive-green, except the tips of the wings and tail, which incline to brown; the latter slightly forked at the

tip: cheeks and under parts yellow, slightly shaded with olive-green: throat and vent olive-green: quill and tail-feathers edged with pale yellow: lores, or spaces between the bill and eyes blackish: bill and legs yellowish brown. Native of the Sandwich islands: supposed by some to be the female of the Crimson Creeper; but Monsr. Viellot assures us that this is a mistaken notion; the female of the present species being olive-grey above, and grey beneath: the bill and legs of the same colour: tail short in proportion to the bird.

WATTLED CREEPER.

Certhia carunculata. *C. olivacea, subtus marginibusque remigum rectricumque flavescentibus, rostro basi palearibus duobus rubris.*

Olive Creeper, yellowish beneath; the edges of the quill and tail-feathers yellowish, and two red wattles at the base of the bill.

Certhia carunculata. *C. olivaceo-fusca, subtus flavescente-cinerea, gula fulva, ad basin maxillæ inferioris caruncula carnosa flava. Lath. ind. orn.*

Wattled Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Foulehaio. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 69. 70.

Length between seven and eight inches: habit rather stout: colour olive-brown above, the wings and tail deeper, the feathers edged with olive-yellow: under parts deep yellow, with a cast of olive-brown on the throat and breast: bill brown, rather stout, and slightly bent: on each side the base of the lower mandible a somewhat lengthened, orange-red, cylindric caruncle or wattle,

immediately above which, on each side the head, is a slight tuft of yellow plumes: legs rather slender, and flesh-coloured, or pale brown. The female differs in being of a pale orange-yellow, slightly tinged with brown, on the wings and tail, and is furnished with wattles like the male: the tongue is longer than the beak, and divided into four filaments at the tip. Native of the island of Tongataboo, where it is celebrated for the sweetness of its notes, and may be considered, in the words of Monsr. Viellot, as the Coryphæus of the deserts, enlivening the solitary woods with its melody, from the dawn of morning to the close of day.

PIED CREEPER.

Certhia varia. *C. albo nigroque varia, fascia supra infraque-oculari, tectricumque duplici alba.*

Black and white Creeper, with a white band above and below the eyes, and a double one on the wing-coverts.

Black and white Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 300. *f.* 2.

Motacilla varia.? *M. albo nigroque maculata, fasciis alarum duabus albis, cauda bifida. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

White-polled Warbler. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

Le Grimpereau variè. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 74.

LENGTH about four inches and a half: colour black and white. The male is described by Edwards in the following manner. "The bill, legs, and feet are black: from the corner of the mouth beneath the eye passes a broad black plat of feathers, which is surrounded by a white line

PIED CREEPER.

18[illegible] Aug.t 1 London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street, & the other Proprietors.

passing beneath it and above it over the eye, above which is a black line: the crown of the head is white; the throat black: the neck, back, and rump are white, with large black spots down the middle of the feathers: the wing is black, having the tips of the two principal rows of covert-feathers white, which form bars across the wings: the quills next the back are edged with white: the inner covert-feathers of the wings are white; the quills ash-coloured, with the edges of their inner webs white: the under side, from the breast to the coverts beneath the tail, is white, spotted on the breast and sides of the belly with black: the tail is black, the edges of the feathers grey: its underside is ash-coloured, and the inner webs of the outer feathers have white spots."

The female, which is figured in the work of Monsr. Viellot, differs in being somewhat smaller, and in having the chin, lower part of the neck, and cheeks white, the breast obscurely dashed with small dusky spots, the back black, and the belly dusky, or deep ash-colour. The young are said to resemble the female.

This species is a native of North America, arriving in Pensylvania and the neighbouring states in spring, and quitting them in autumn, in order to pass the winter in Jamaica, St. Domingo, and others of the Antilles. It resides chiefly on tall trees, is of a solitary disposition, and has no other song than a weak cry, which it utters but rarely: its nest seems to be unknown.

TUFTED-EARED CREEPER.

Certhia auriculata. *C. fusco-olivacea, marginibus pennarum flavescentibus, subtus flava, pennis auricularibus elongatis apice flavis.*
Olive-brown Creeper with the margins of the feathers yellow; beneath yellow, with lengthened ear-feathers tipped with yellow.
Le Heoro-taire à oreilles jaunes. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 85.

This is a large and handsome species, nearly equalling a Thrush in size, measuring about seven inches and a half in length: crown of the head greenish yellow: throat bright yellow: from the corners of the mouth a black streak, passing through the eyes, widening beyond them, and terminating, at some distance behind the ears, in a lengthened bright yellow plume or tip: back of the head and neck, with the smaller wing-coverts and back, blackish-olive; larger wing-coverts and quill-feathers the same with yellowish edges: tail the same, slightly cuneated at the end, and slightly tipped with white: under parts of the throat olive-grey: bill black, shaped like that of a Thrush, and emarginated at the tip: tongue divided and ciliated at the tip. Native of New Holland, frequenting the region of Botany Bay.

WHITE-COLLARED CREEPER.

Certhia semitorquata. *C. ferruginea, alis caudaque fuscis, genis lunulaque pectorali albis.*
Ferruginous Creeper, with brown wings and tail, and white cheeks and pectoral crescent.
Le Heoro-taire a collier blanc. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 56.

LENGTH five inches and a half: colour deep cinnamon or rufous brown, darkest on the back: crown of the head, wings, and tail dusky, the two exterior feathers white from the middle to the end: cheeks white: throat crossed by a white crescent pointing upwards: bill and legs black. Native of the Southern isles.

MOCKING CREEPER.

Certhia Sannio. *C. olivacea, alis caudaque subfurcata fuscis.*
Olive Creeper with the wings and slightly-forked tail brown.
Certhia Sannio. *C. viridi-olivacea, subtus flavescens, genis macula alba, cauda subforcipata. Lath. ind. orn.*
Mocking Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Neghobarra. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 64.

A LARGE species: length about eight inches and a half: colour olive; the wings and tail purplish brown, the latter slightly forked: bill black, rather small for the size of the bird: legs lead-colour. Native of New Holland: said to have a fine note, and to imitate those of most other birds

in the manner of the American Mocking-Thrush: feeds on insects and the sweet juices of flowers: often seen with the forehead of a reddish or purplish hue, which is said to be occasioned by habitually thrusting the bill into the tubes of flowers which have a red or purplish farina: the tongue in this species, as in many others, is penicilliform, or brush-shaped at the tip. The native name of the bird is said to be *Neghobarra*.

BROWN CREEPER.

Certhia fusca. *C. fusca marginibus pennarum subferrugineis, subtus albo fuscoque transversim undulata.*

Brown Creeper, with the edges of the feathers subferruginous; beneath undulated with brown and white.

Certhia fusca. *C. fusca, collo lateribus albido vario, jugulo pectoreque albo-fasciatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

L'Heoro-Taire brun. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 65.

HABIT considerably similar to that of the Common European Creeper, but the size considerably larger, measuring about seven inches in length: colour deepish brown above, the coverts and quill-feathers edged with pale ferruginous: sides of the head slightly streaked or mottled with white: under parts white, transversely barred or streaked with brown: vent pale brown: bill rather slender, and dull yellow with blackish tip: legs brown: native of some of the South-Sea islands.

BLACK-CHINNED CREEPER.

Certhia Cocinsinica. *C. viridis, subtus cærulescens, gula maris nigra flavo cincta, fœminæ cærulea.*

Green Creeper, blueish beneath, with the throat of the male black edged with yellow, of the female blue.

Turdus Cochinsinensis. *T. viridis, loris gulaque nigris, sub gula lunula lata flava, ad basin rostri utrinque macula cærulea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Verdin de la Cochinchine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 643.

Black-chinned Thrush. *Lath. syn.*

Le Verdin. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 77. 78.

Turdus Malabaricus? Malabar Thrush? *Lath.*

Length near six inches: colour a fine green, inclining to blue on the under parts: throat black, bordered with a yellowish cast, and from the corners of the bill on each side springs a lilac-coloured streak along the upper part of the black throat: the insides of the quill and tail-feathers are dusky: the smaller coverts blue: the bill and legs black: the tongue the length of the bill, and probably, in the living bird, extensile; ciliated at the tip, as in most of the Creepers, to which genus it more properly belongs than to that of Thrush, in which it is placed by modern ornithologists. Native of India. The female, according to Viellot, differs in being of a somewhat paler and bluer cast than the male, and in having the throat entirely blue, but edged with a tinge of yellow, as in the male.

BLACK-CAPPED CREEPER.

Certhia Spiza. C. *viridis, corpore subtus, alis, caudaque cyaneo tinctis, vertice genisque nigris.*
Green Creeper, with the under parts, wings and tail tinged with blue, and black crown and cheeks.
Green black-capped Flycatcher. *Edw. pl.* 25.
Blue-headed green Flycatcher. *Edw. pl.* 25.
Certhia Spiza. *C. viridis, capite remigibusque nigricantibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Avis Americana altera. *Seb.* 2. *t.* 3. *f.* 4.
Guit-guit vert et bleu à tete noire. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 578. *f.* 1. 2. *et* 682. *f.* 1. 2.
Black-headed Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Guit-guit vert. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 47. 48. 49.

Total length somewhat more than five inches: crown of the head deep black, descending in a pointed direction to some distance below the eyes: remainder of the bird, except on the wings and tail, which are deep brown, fine green, lighter or of a bright apple-green on the neck and back, and of a deep blueish green on the other parts: bill moderately strong, and of a yellow colour: legs lead-colour: the edges of the feathers, both on the wings and tail, are green, giving a cast of that colour when the wings are closed.

Monsr. Viellot observes that the bird in the state above-described, which is by far the most general one, ought to be considered as the species, and that those in which the whole head is black should be considered as constituting a variety; instead of which, the generality of authors have

described the black-headed kind, which seems to be unknown except from its figure in Seba, as the genuine species. It differs in having, as the name imports, the whole head of a black colour, the plumage of a fine deep green, with the breast, belly, and tail-coverts blue.

The female of the Black-Capped Creeper is the bird described by Edwards under the name of the All-Green Creeper: it is of a fair green colour, paler beneath, with the wings and tail brownish.

The young or unadvanced stage of the male bird differs in having the green slightly spotted or patched here and there with blueish plumes, while the forehead alone is black, and the wings and tail dusky with green edges, as in the full state of the plumage.

The Black-Capped Creeper is a South-American species, and is principally found in Brasil.

VAR. ?

BLUE-HEADED CREEPER.

This bird is described by Edwards, and differs from the rest in having the whole upper part of the head blue, the throat white, and the smaller wing-coverts blue. It is a native of Surinam and Brasil.

GREY-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia Seniculus. *C. olivacea subtus flava, vertice griseo, genis nigris.*
Olive Creeper, yellow beneath, with grey crown, and black cheeks.
Le Guit-guit à tete grise. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 50.

Size of the Black-Capped Creeper, or rather a trifle larger: colour olive above, bright yellow beneath: crown of the head grey: beginning of the forehead, and cheeks black, imbedding the eyes: bill brown: legs dull yellow. Native of Cayenne.

GRACULINE CREEPER.

Certhia graculina. *C. olivacea subtus alba, vertice nigro fascia transversa alba, orbitis nudis flavis.*
Olive Creeper, white beneath, with black crown marked by a transverse white bar, and naked blue orbits.
Le Heoro-taire graculè. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 87.

A large species, measuring twelve or thirteen inches in length: colour above rufous brown, except on the crown of the head, which is black: but from the corners of the mouth on each side proceeds a naked yellow skin, surrounding the eyes, and from the upper part of this passes a narrow white bar across the top of the head, forming a crescent with the points towards the bill: the whole under parts are white: the bill yellow at

the base, and black at the tip: the legs grey. Native of New Holland, where it is said to feed on bees and other insects; to have a sharp and often repeated cry, and to hop on the ground in the manner of a Magpie. In another individual the throat and breast were lead-coloured, and the skin surrounding the eyes blue: perhaps a sexual difference.

GORUCK CREEPER.

Certhia Goruck. *C. olivacea pennis albo marginatis, alis ferrugineis, cauda apice alba.*

Olive Creeper, with white-edged feathers, ferruginous wings, and tail tipped with white.

Le Go-ruck. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 88.

Size of a Thrush: length twelve or thirteen inches: habit rather slender: colour dark olive, the feathers edged with white: wings rufous-brown, the secondary feathers having a violaceous cast: tail dark or blackish green, slightly tipped with white: bill black: tongue pencilled; legs greenish: from the bill across the eyes a reddish naked stripe. Native of New Holland, where it is said to be very common towards the sea coast, and to be of a restless and bold disposition, feeding on insects, honey, &c. often pursuing and putting to flight whole droves of Blue-Bellied Parrakeets.

BLUEISH-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia diluta. *C. subfusca subtus alba, capite flavescente, pectore caudaque subtus cærulescentibus.*

Brownish Creeper, white beneath, with yellowish head, blueish breast, and tail blueish beneath.

L'Heoro-taire bleu. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 83.

Certhia cærulea. Cærulean Creeper? *Lath. suppl.* 2.

SIZE of a Nightingale: length about five inches: colour on the crown of the head and whole upper parts pale brown: under parts white, but the cheeks tinged with yellow; the breast with pale blue, and the under surface of the tail blue: bill black: tongue divided and pencilled at the tip: legs yellowish brown. Native of New Holland: described and figured by Mons. Viellot, from a drawing communicated by Mr. Francillon.

SPOT-EARED CREEPER.

Certhia Xanthotis. *C. griseo-fusca subtus alba, remigum margine maculaque auriculari flavis.*

Grey-brown Creeper, with the edges of the quill-feathers and spot at the ears yellow.

L'Heoro-taire gris. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 84.

Certhia chrysotis. Yellow-eared Creeper. *Lath. suppl.* 2.

SIZE a trifle larger than that of the Blueish-Breasted Creeper: colour of the upper parts grey-brown; of the under white: behind each ear a

somewhat semilunar yellow spot, with a small black speck between it and the eyes: quill and tail-feathers edged with bright yellow: bill black, and moderately stout: tongue strongly pencilled at the tip: legs dusky. Native of New Holland. The female differs in wanting the black speck on each side the head; in having the breast of a dull grey, and the wing and tail-feathers edged with olive-green; the latter tipped with whitish grey. Described by Monsr. Viellot from a drawing communicated by Mr. Francillon.

MELLIVOROUS CREEPER.

Certhia mellivora. *C. olivaceo-ferruginea subtus alba, genis fasciaque utrinque colli descendente nigris, remigibus margine flavescentibus.*

Olivaceo-ferruginous Creeper, white beneath, with black cheeks and descending stripe on each side the neck, and yellowish-edged quill-feathers.

L'Heoro-taire mellivore. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 86.

Black-Eyed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Length about seven inches: crown of the head and whole upper parts rufous brown, the wings and tail darker, and the quill-feathers slightly edged with yellow: whole under parts white: on each side the head an oval black patch, including the eyes; and on each side the neck a descending black stripe, curving a little forwards across the lower part of the neck, but not meeting in front: bill black and slender: tongue pencilled at the tip:

legs yellowish. Native of New Holland: communicated to Monsr. Viellot by Mr. Francillon.

STRAIT-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia rectirostris. *C. aureo-viridis, subtus flavescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis, pectore rubente?*

Gold-green Creeper, yellowish beneath, with brown quill-feathers and tail, and reddish? breast.

Le Soui-manga a bec droit. *Viell. Certh. pl. 75.*

LENGTH about three inches and a half: habit similar to that of the Collared Creeper, but the bill nearly strait, or but very slightly bent: colour on the upper parts bronzed green, except the quill and tail-feathers, which are brown: throat olive-yellow: breast dusky: belly ash-colour: beneath the wings a yellow tuft: bill and legs black. Native region unknown. There seems to be a mistake either in the colouring or description of Monsr. Viellot's figure of this bird, since, in his character prefixed to the plate, he tells us the breast is of a pale carmine-colour; but no such appearance takes place in the figure, where that part is represented of a dusky brown.

LEONA CREEPER.

Certhia venusta. *C. aureo-viridis, alis fuscis, fronte mento pectoreque violaceis, gutture uropygioque cæruleis, abdomine flavescente.*

Green-gold Creeper, with brown wings, violet forehead, chin, and breast, and yellowish abdomen.

Certhia venusta. *C. viridi-aurea, fronte mento fasciaque pectorali violaceis, alis fuscis, abdomine flavo. Viv. Nat. vol.* 10.

Le Soui-manga de Sierra Leona, ou le Quinticolor. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 79.

Band-breasted Creeper. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 79.

This species was, I believe, first described by myself in the Naturalist's Miscellany. It is received into the work of Monsr. Viellot; but in the description annexed to the engraving in that elegant publication a mistake seems to have been made in the colour of the belly, which, instead of pale yellow, is there stated to be rufous. The length of the bird is about three inches and three quarters, and its colours as stated in the specific character: the bill and legs are black.

BLACK AND YELLOW CREEPER.

Certhia flaveola. *C. nigricans, subtus lutea gutture cano, superciliis macula alari apicibusque rectricum extimarum albis.*
Blackish Creeper, yellow beneath, with grey throat, with the brows, wing-spot, and tips of the exterior tail-feathers white.
Certhia flaveola. *C. nigra, subtus lutea, superciliis exalbidis, rectricibus extimis apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Black and yellow Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 122. *Lath. syn.*
Yellow-bellied Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 362. *Lath. syn.*
Certhia Bahamensis. *Briss. av.*
Le Sucrier. *Buff. ois. Viell. Certh. pl.* 51.

THE male of this species, which is about the size of a Wren, has the head, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail blackish brown: the throat pale ash-colour, and the remainder of the under parts bright yellow, paler towards the vent: over each eye is a lengthened white stripe; a white spot appears at the edge of the wings, and two exterior tail-feathers are tipped with white: the bill and legs are black. In the female the upper parts are cinereous brown, and the under parts pale yellow. Native of the Antilles, and of some parts of South-America, feeding on insects and the juice of flowers, and building in shady situations near water, forming its nest on the extremities of the branches of climbers attached to tall trees; interlacing them in such a manner as to suspend securely the nest, which is egg-shaped, formed of grasses and mosses, and lined with downy substances: the entrance is at the bottom,

facing the water, and is divided internally into two parts, one forming the entrance or passage, and the other the receptacle for the young.

This species admits of some variety as to colour in different regions, and is in some parts, as in Jamaica for instance, of a black rather than a brown colour.

RED-RUMPED CREEPER.

Certhia erythropygia. *C. fusca, subtus albida, uropygio strigisque maxillaribus rubris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Creeper, whitish beneath, with red rump and maxillary streaks.

Red-rumped Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Described by Dr. Latham from a drawing: size uncertain: bill and legs black: tongue bristly: plumage on the upper part of the body pale brown; beneath dusky white: rump crimson: on each side of the jaws three or four crimson streaks: outer part of the quills and tail dusky; some of the outer feathers of the last pale or nearly white at the end. Native of New Holland, and said to be a very rare species.

RED-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia erythronotos. *C. coccinea, subtus alba, lateribus colli alis, caudaque nigris.*

Scarlet Creeper, white beneath, with the sides of the neck, wings, and tail black.

Certhia erythronotos. *C. coccinea, subtus rufo-alba, lateribus colli fascia nigra, tectricibus alarum atroviridibus, remigibus caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Red-backed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Certhia cruentata? *C. nigro-cærulescens, subtus alba, vertice cervice dorso uropygioque rubris. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Black, white and red Indian Creeper. *Edw. pl.* 81.

Red-Spotted Creeper. *Lath. synops.*

The general length of this species seems to be about three inches and a half: the upper part of the head, from the beginning of the bill, is bright scarlet or crimson, and this colour is continued down the whole length of the back and tail-coverts, thus forming a very broad uninterrupted crimson stripe along the whole upper part of the bird: the sides of the neck, from the bill to the shoulders, are black: the whole wings and tail are also of the same colour: the under parts, from bill to vent, white, but tinged with brown on the abdomen: the bill and legs black. Native of India, China, &c.

CARDINAL CREEPER.

female

SMALL CRESTED CREEPER.

ED-BACKED CREEPER.

CARDINAL CREEPER.

male

VAR.?

RED-SPOTTED CREEPER.

It is hardly possible to suppose that this bird can be any thing more than a mere variety of the immediately preceding; from which it differs in the disposition of the red colour, which, instead of forming an uninterrupted longitudinal band, is distributed into four broad, distant patches or spots, viz. one on the crown of the head, another on the back of the neck, a third on the middle of the back, and the fourth on the tail-coverts: the black in this variety is glossed with blue, as in the former bird, and the whole under parts are white. The specimen described by Edwards was received from Bengal.

CARDINAL CREEPER.

Certhia Cardinalis. *C. coccinea, alis, caudaque nigris.*
Scarlet Creeper, with black wings and tail.
Certhia Cardinalis. *C. nigra, capite collo pectore vittaque dorsi longitudinali rubris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Certhia Cardinalis. *C. nigra, capite, collo, pectore, et linea per medium dorsi longitudinem rubris, cauda æquali. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. Viellot. Certh. t.* 54. 58.

FEM.

Scarlet Creeper. *Lath. synops.*
Certhia rubra. *C. rubra, alis caudaque nigris, crisso albo. Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*
Certhia Cardinalis. *C. ruberrima, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine albido. Vivar. Nat. vol.* 3. *t.* 102.
Carmine-red Creeper with black wings and tail, and whitish belly. *Nat. Misc. vol.* 3. *pl.* 102. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 36.

So extremely similar to the immediately preceding birds as to make it doubtful whether it can really be specifically different, though some specimens, and especially that first described by Dr. Latham, are rather larger: colour bright scarlet, except on the wings and tail, which are black; and in some the abdomen is of a dusky black: the lores or spaces between the bill and eyes are also black; and the bill and legs are of similar colour. Native of the smaller South-Sea islands, and particularly of the island *Tanna*, where it is said to feed in the manner of a Humming-Bird, by sucking the nectar of flowers.

The *Scarlet-Creeper* of D. Latham seems to be the female of this species, and differs in having the abdomen whitish. It is figured in the third volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, as well as in the splendid publication of Monsr. Viellot.

SMALL CRESTED CREEPER.

Certhia guttata. *C. grisea, nigro maculata, dorso rubro, vertice subcristato caudaque nigris.*

Grey Creeper, spotted with black, with red back, slightly crested black crown, and black tail.

A New Holland Creeper. *Naturalist's Pocket-Book* 1796. *pl.* 12.

L'Heoro-taire moucheté. *Viell. Certh. pl.* 59.

Certhia dibapha.? *C. coccineo-rubra, abdomine albo, maculis dorsi pectoris per oculos alis caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Cochineal Creeper.? *Lath. Suppl.* 2.

Size similar to that of the Red-Backed and Cardinal Creepers: crown of the head black, and crested, the feathers being somewhat lengthened: upper part of the back crimson; lower part, wing-coverts, and rump whitish grey, marked with several oblong brown or blackish spots: on the middle of the back, on the red part, a somewhat crescent-shaped transverse black spot: quill-feathers black, with grey or whitish edges: tail black: whole under parts white: bill and legs black. This is a beautiful little bird, but since it appears to have been hitherto only known from drawings, I have some doubt of its constituting a species truly distinct from the small red kinds before described,

of which it is not very improbable that it may be a young or unadvanced bird, in its first year's plumage: yet the crested appearance of the head and some other particulars are against this supposition. Native of New Holland.

VAR. ?

COCHINEAL CREEPER.

Size of the preceding: general colour crimson, but the under parts from the breast white: on the red part of the breast six black spots: on the beginning of the back a large black spot; a second below it, and some smaller ones on the rump: from the bill, through the eyes, a black streak: wings and tail black, the latter very short: bill black; legs brown. Native of New Holland.

ORANGE-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia cantillans. *C. cærulescente-grisea, dorso supremo macula corporeque subtus flavo. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blue-grey Creeper, with the breast, belly, and a spot on the upper part of the back orange-yellow.

Orange-backed Creeper. *Lath. suppl.*

Le Grimpereau siffleur de la Chine. *Sonn. Ind.* 2. *p.* 210. *pl.* 117.

Size of the Red-backed Creeper: described by Dr. Latham from Sonnerat. Native of China.

GREEN FACED CREEPER.

1811. Aug.t 1. London. Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

GREEN-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia gutturalis. *C. fusca, humeris violaceis, fronte viridi, gutture purpureo.*

Brown Creeper, with violet shoulders, green front, and purple throat.

Certhia gutturalis. *C. nigricans, gutture viridi-nitente, pectore purpureo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Grimpereau noirastre du Bresil. *Briss. orn. 3. p. 659. pl. 23. f. 3.*

Grimpereau brun du Bresil. *Pl. Enl. 578. f. 3.*

Green-faced Creeper. *Lath. Syn.*

Size nearly that of a Linnet: front, to some distance round the bill, green-gold: fore part of the neck bright purple: smaller wing-coverts violet: general colour of the bird dark brown. Native, according to Brisson, of Brasil. This species seems allied to the *Amethyst-Throated Creeper*, described by Viellot, and figured at pl. 5 of his work on this genus. Viellot however describes his bird as a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

CAYENNE CREEPER.

Certhia Cayana. *C. viridis, subtus albida cæruleo-punctata gutture ferrugineo, stria utrinque cærulea.*
Green Creeper, whitish beneath and speckled with blue, with ferruginous throat marked by a blue stripe on each side.
Certhia Cayana. *C. viridis nitida, subtus albo striata, rectricibus viridibus, lateralibus interius nigricantibus. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Cayenne Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Guit-guit vert tachetè. *Buff. ois.*
Grimpereau verd tachetè de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 682. f. 2.*

Size of the Common Creeper, but measuring scarcely more than four inches in length: colour above fine palish green, beneath white speckled with blue: throat rufous, with a narrow longitudinal blue stripe on each side: wing and tail-feathers dusky with greenish edges. The female wants the rufous throat, and is of paler colour than the male. Native of Cayenne.

BLACK AND VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Brasiliana. *C. nigra, vertice viridi-aureo, jugulo tectricibus alarum minoribus uropygioque violaceis, pectore castaneo. Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Creeper, with gold-green crown, violet throat, shoulders, and rump, and chesnut breast.

Black and violet Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Le Guit-guit noir et violet. *Buff. ois.*

A SMALL species, measuring about three inches and a half in length: sides of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars fine velvet-black: throat, rump, and shoulders bright violet: breast purplish chesnut: belly, wings, and tail black, the last edged with violet. Native of Brasil.

BLUE-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia cyanogastra. *C. viridis, subtus cærulea, lateribus colli vitta longitudinali flavescente, remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Creeper, blue beneath, with a longitudinal yellow stripe on each side the neck, and black wing and tail-feathers.

Blue-throated Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Wren: bill nearly an inch long, curved, and black: colours as mentioned in the specific character. Described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of the Duchess of Portland. Native of Cayenne.

SUGAR CREEPER.

Certhia saccharina. *C. violaceo-cærulea, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.*

Violaceous-blue Creeper, with blackish wings and tail.

Certhia Asiatica. *C. saturate cærulea, alis fuscis, rostro pedibusque atris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Certhia Mahrattensis. *C. violaceo-purpurea, remigibus rectricibusque exterioribus nigricantibus, fasciculo subaxillari flavo. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Marhatta Creeper. *Lath. Syn. suppl.* 2.

Sugar Creeper. *Lath. Syn. suppl.* 2.

LENGTH about four inches: on each side the breast, under each wing, a tuft of yellow plumes. Native of India, inhabiting the Marhatta country.

BLUE-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia frontalis. *C. obscura, capistro gula uropygioque cæruleis.*

Dusky Creeper, with blue face, throat, and rump.

Certhia frontalis. *C. obscura, vertice dorsoque fuscescentibus, gula uropygioque cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Blue-faced Creeper. *Lath. suppl.* 2. *addit.*

LENGTH five inches: plumage dusky, nearly black on the under parts: face all round the bill, chin, and rump fine blue. Native of Africa.

BLACK-FRONTED CREEPER.

Certhia nigrifrons. *C. viridis, subtus flava, fronte genisque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Green Creeper, yellow beneath, with black front and cheeks.
Black-fronted Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Colours as in the specific character: tail cuneiform. Native region unknown. Described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum: size not particularized.

BOURBON CREEPER.

Certhia Borbonica. *C. viridi-fusca, subtus grisea, lateribus rufis, uropygio flavo. Lath. ind. orn.*
Greenish-brown Creeper, grey beneath, with rufous sides, and yellow rump.
Yellow-rumped Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Le Soui-manga de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 681. *f.* 2.

Length about five inches: quills and tail blackish: supposed by Buffon to be either a female or a young bird, and that it is most allied to his *Soui-manga marron pourpre et violet.* Native of the Isle of Bourbon.

GREYISH CREEPER.

Certhia incana. *C. subfusca, collo remigibusque canescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*
Brownish Creeper, with greyish neck and wings.

Size small. Native of New Caledonia.

DIRIGANG CREEPER.

Certhia leucophæa. *C. olivaceo-fusca subtus albida, vertice nigro transversim lineato, pone oculos macula flava. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Olivaceous-brown Creeper, whitish beneath, with the crown marked by transverse black lines, and a yellow spot behind the eyes.
Dirigang Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Size somewhat larger than that of the Common Creeper: plumage greenish brown above, pale or whitish beneath: on the forehead and crown a few short transverse black lines: beneath each eye a yellow spot, and behind it a reddish one: native of New Holland, where it is called by the name of *Dirigang*.

CHIRPING CREEPER.

Certhia pipilans. *C. fusco-virescens subtus flavicans, femoribus albo fuscoque fasciatis, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Greenish-brown Creeper, yellowish beneath, with brown wings and tail, and thighs barred with brown and white.

Chirping Creeper. *Lath. suppl.* 2.

Size of a Nightingale: bill slender and black: irides blue: legs brown. Native of New Holland.

HOARY CREEPER.

Certhia canescens. *C. griseo-cinerea subtus rufo-alba, pectore roseo-purpurascente, remigibus rectricibusque obscuris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Slate-coloured Creeper, rufous-white beneath, with rose-purplish breast, and dusky wings and tail.

Hoary Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Length eight inches: bill stout and black: quills and tail dusky, with a few white markings on the wing-coverts. Native of New Holland.

BLACK-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia atricapilla. *C. fusco-viridis subtus albida, vertice genisque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Greenish-brown Creeper, whitish beneath, with black crown and cheeks.
Black-headed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Length six inches: bill dusky: wings and tail brownish with paler edges. Native of New Holland.

FLY-CATCHING CREEPER.

Certhia pyrrhoptera. *C. cinerea subtus alba, macula aurium fulva subtus nigra, remigibus medio rectricibusque exterioribus flavis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*
Cinereous Creeper, white beneath, with a fulvous ear-spot black beneath, wings yellow on the middle, and tail on the outside.
Yellow-winged Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Length seven inches: wings in some specimens yellow in the middle, in others pale ferruginous; perhaps owing to the difference of sex: native of New Holland, where it is constantly observed in the act of catching flies. It is for this reason that I have altered Dr. Latham's trivial name of *yellow-winged*, applied to this species, and which must have been given through oversight; a species of similar name occurring in the first supplement to the General Synopsis.

AGILE CREEPER.

Certhia agilis. *C. fusca subtus alba, vertice nucha colloque supra nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Brown Creeper, white beneath, with the crown, nape, and upper part of neck black.

Agile Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH six inches: an active species, feeding chiefly on insects and the juices of flowers. Native of New Holland.

PEREGRINE CREEPER.

Certhia peregrina. *C. olivacea subtus flava, fascia alarum bifida pallida, cauda subforficata, rectricibus duabus exterioribus apice intus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive Creeper, yellow beneath, with a pale bifid bar on the wings, and slightly forked tail with the tips of the two exterior feathers white on the inside.

A MIDDLE-SIZED species, described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the Leverian Museum: wings and tail inclining to dusky: female similar to the male, but of paler plumage. Native region uncertain.

IGNOBLE CREEPER.

Certhia ignobilis. *C. supra fuliginoso-nigra, subtus cinerea lineolis ellipticis albidis. Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 3. t. 56.*

Creeper of a fuliginous-black colour above, and cinereous beneath with small whitish elliptic lines.

Ignoble Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Size of a starling. Native country unknown: described from Sparmann's Museum Carlsonianum.

UNDULATED CREEPER.

Certhia undulata. *C. supra cinereo-fuliginosa, subtus alba nigro transversim undulata. Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 2. t. 34.*

Cinereo-fuliginous Creeper, white beneath with transverse black undulations.

Undulated Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Length about seven inches: native country unknown. Described from the Museum Carlsonianum.

GULAR CREEPER.

Certhia gularis. *C. supra cinereo-olivacea, subtus lutea, gula jugulo pectorisque parte superiore sericeo-cœruleis. Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 4. t. 79.*

Olivaceo-cinereous Creeper, luteous beneath, with glossy-blue throat.

Blue-throated Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

FROM the Museum Carlsonianum: bill black: lower edges and tips of the outside wing-feathers whitish: tail black. Native of Martinico.

WREN CREEPER.

Certhia trochilea. *C. supra fusco-olivacea, subtus ex flavescente sordide albida, cauda nigra, alis fuliginosis. Lath. ind. orn. Sparm. Mus. Carls. 4. t. 80.*

Olivaceous-brown Creeper, beneath dull yellowish white, with black tail, and fuliginous wings.

Wren Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE of the Motacilla Trochilus or Willow Wren. Native of America.

THE following species of this very extensive genus seem to be but obscurely known, and are, in general, described either from drawings, or from the slight accounts and figures which occur in the work of Seba, &c. and which, perhaps, may not, in all instances, have been given with sufficient

accuracy. Much allowance must therefore be made for specific characters drawn from such sources.

SEBAN CREEPER.

Certhia Sebana. *C. castaneo-purpurea, vertice rubro, gutture viridi, remigibus caudaque subcyaneis.*

Chesnut-purple Creeper, with red crown, green throat, and dusky-blueish wings and tail.

Certhia coccinea. *C. rubra, pileo dilutiore, gula juguloque viridibus, remigibus apice cærulescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avicula Mexicana, seu Hoitzillin. *Seb. 1. p. 70. t. 42. f. 6.*

Trochilus coccineus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. ed. 6.*

Red Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

Var. ??? Avicula de Tatac ex Nova Hispania. *Seb. 2. p. 74. t. 70. f. 8.*

Length about four inches and a half: said to be a native of Mexico.

The bird figured at No. 8 of pl. 70 in the second volume of Seba is by Brisson and others considered as a variety of the preceding, to which however it does not appear to be greatly allied. Its colour is reddish-chesnut, with the crown of the head black, and the shoulders yellow.

PORPHYRIAN CREEPER.

Certhia porphyriaca. *C. violacea, lunula subcollari humerisque flavis.*
Violet Creeper, with yellow shoulders and collar beneath the neck.
Certhia purpurea. *C. corpore toto purpureo. Lath. ind. orn.*
Avis Virginiana phoenicea, de Atototl dicta. *Seb. 1. t. 72. f. 7.*
Purple Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about four inches and a half: colour deep purple or violet, with a yellow crescent under the neck, and yellow shoulders; the latter probably no other than the yellow subaxillary plumes ill represented. Said by Seba to be a native of Virginia and to sing very sweetly.

MACASSAR CREEPER.

Certhia Macassariensis. *C. viridi-aurea, lateribus corporis obscuris, remigibus nigricantibus.*
Green-gold Creeper, with the sides of the body dusky, and the quill-feathers blackish.
Certhia Macassariensis. *C. viridi-aurata, subtus nigricante-fusca. Lath. ind. orn.*
Macassar Creeper. *Lath. syn.*
Avis Tsioei indica orientalis. *Seb. 1. p. 100. t. 63. f. 3.*

FROM Seba's figure this should seem to be one of the larger species. In its general appearance and colours it much resembles the *Certhia famosa*

with the absence of the two long middle tail-feathers. It seems to be erroneously mentioned by Brisson and others as of the size of a Wren. It is said by Seba to be a native of the East Indies.

INDIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Indica. *C. cyanea, gula alba.*
Blue Creeper, with white throat.
Certhia Indica. *C. cæruleo-nitens, collo inferiore albescente. Lath. ind. orn.*
Avis Colubri orientalis. *Seb. 2. t. 19. f. 2.*
Indian Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, according to the figure in Seba's work, has more the air of a Humming-Bird than a Creeper. Its total length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is about four inches and a half, of which the bill, which is blackish and but very slightly curved, measures a full inch: the colour of the whole bird is splendid deep blue, with white throat, and the tongue is said to be bifid, like that of a serpent.

AMBOYNA CREEPER.

Certhia Amboinensis. *C. viridi-nitens, dorso griseo, alis nigricantibus, capite colloque flavis viridi-variis, pectore rubro.*

Gold-green Creeper, with grey back, blackish wings, yellow head and neck varied with green, and red breast.

Certhia Amboinensis. *C. cinereo-grisea, subtus viridis, capite colloque flavis viridi marginatis, pectore rubro, alis nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Tsioei, vel Kakopit. *Seb. 2. p. 62. t. 62. f. 2.*

Amboina Creeper. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY small species, measuring scarcely three inches in length. Said to inhabit Amboina.

FULVOUS CREEPER.

Certhia fulva. *C. fulva, remigibus rectricibusque atris subtus fuscescentibus. Lath. ind. orn. Maert. phys. arb. 1. p. 76.*

Fulvous Creeper, with black wing and tail-feathers brownish beneath.

Fulvous Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SAID to be about the size of a Finch: length rather more than five inches: native of South America.

LONG-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia longirostra. *C. olivaceo-nigricans, vertice nuchaque pallide viridibus, jugulo pectoreque albis, abdomine flavescente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Blackish-olive Creeper, with pale green crown and nape, white throat and breast, and yellowish abdomen.

Long-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Total length five inches: bill an inch and half long: tongue long and extensile. Native of Bengal. Described by Dr. Latham from a drawing in the possession of Lady Impey.

YELLOW-WINGED CREEPER.

C. chrysoptera. *C. nigricante aureoque varia, tectricibus alarum flavis, remigibus caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Variegated black and gold Creeper, with yellow wing-coverts, and black quill and tail-feathers.

Yellow-winged Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

Size small: bill and legs black: tongue extensile, like that of a Humming-bird. Native of Bengal. From Lady Impey's collection of drawings.

TUFTED CREEPER.

Certhia cirrhata. *C. olivacea, abdomine caudaque nigris.*
Olive Creeper, with black belly and tail.
Certhia cirrhata. *C. olivacea, abdomine caudaque nigris, lateribus pectoris cirrho flavo. Lath. ind. orn.*
Tufted Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

LENGTH four inches: bill black, and considerably curved: head, neck, and back deep olive with dusky undulations, owing to the edges of the feathers, which are deeper than the middles: belly and tail black: on each side the breast a tuft of yellow plumes. Native of Bengal. From Lady Impey's collection of drawings.

RED-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia erythrorynchos. *C. olivacea, corpore subtus albo, alis caudaque nigricantibus, rostro rubro. Lath. ind. orn.*
Olive Creeper, with the body white beneath, the wings and tail blackish, and the bill red.
Red-billed Creeper. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

SIZE small: length scarcely more than three inches: breast and belly white: bill red tipped with black: legs dusky. Native of India. From Lady Impey's drawings.

TROCHILUS. HUMMING-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Rostrum capite longius, subulato-filiforme, apice subincrassato tubuloso: mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.	*Bill* longer than the head, cylindric, slender, with slightly-thickened tip; the upper mandible sheathing the lower.
Lingua filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.	*Tongue* filiform, extensile, consisting of two conjoined slips forming a tube.
Pedes graciles, breviusculi, ambulatorii.	*Legs* slender, rather short: feet formed for walking.
Cauda pennis decem.	*Tail* consisting of ten feathers.

THE brilliant and lively race of Humming-Birds, so remarkable at once for their beautiful colours and diminutive size, are the peculiar natives of the American continent and adjoining islands, and, with few exceptions, are principally confined to the hotter regions. Their vivacity, swiftness, and singular appearance unite in ren-

dering them the admiration of mankind; while their colours are so radiant that it is not by comparing them with the analogous hues of other birds that we are enabled to explain with propriety their peculiar splendor, but by the more exalted brilliancy of polished metals and precious stones; the ruby, the garnet, the sapphire, the emerald, the topaz, and polished gold being considered as the most proper objects of elucidation.

It is not however to be imagined that all the species of Humming-Birds are thus decorated: some being even obscure in their colours, and, instead of the prevailing splendor of the major part of the genus, exhibiting only a faint appearance of a golden-green tinge, diffused over the brown or purplish colour of the back and wings. The genus is of great extent, and, in order that the species may with greater readiness be investigated, it has been found necessary to divide them into two sections, viz. the curve-billed, and the strait-billed. The exact limits of the two divisions are however difficult to determine.

The mode of life in the Humming-Birds appears to be uniform. They live by absorbing the sweet juices of flowers, which they extract with their tubular tongue, and though small insects are said to have been sometimes observed in their stomachs, yet this seems rather accidental than regular or natural.

A magnificent work has lately appeared on this genus by Messieurs Viellot and Audebert, in which a laudable attempt has been made to ex-

hibit the splendor of the natural colours by means of powder or shell-gold impressed on the plates. It must be confessed that it has not succeeded in all instances so completely as might be wished. The work however is extremely valuable, not only as containing good figures of the major part of established species, but also of numerous varieties, and is preceded by an elaborate and ingenious disquisition relative to the structure of the feathers and many other particulars.

With curved Bills.

TOPAZ-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pella. *T. rubro-purpureus, capite nigro, gula topazina, rectricibus duabus mediis longissimis.*

Purple-red Humming-Bird, with black head, topazine throat, and two very long middle tail-feathers.

Trochilus Pella. *T. curvirostris ruber, rectricibus intermediis longissimis, corpore rubro, capite fusco, gula aurata, uropygioque viridi. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

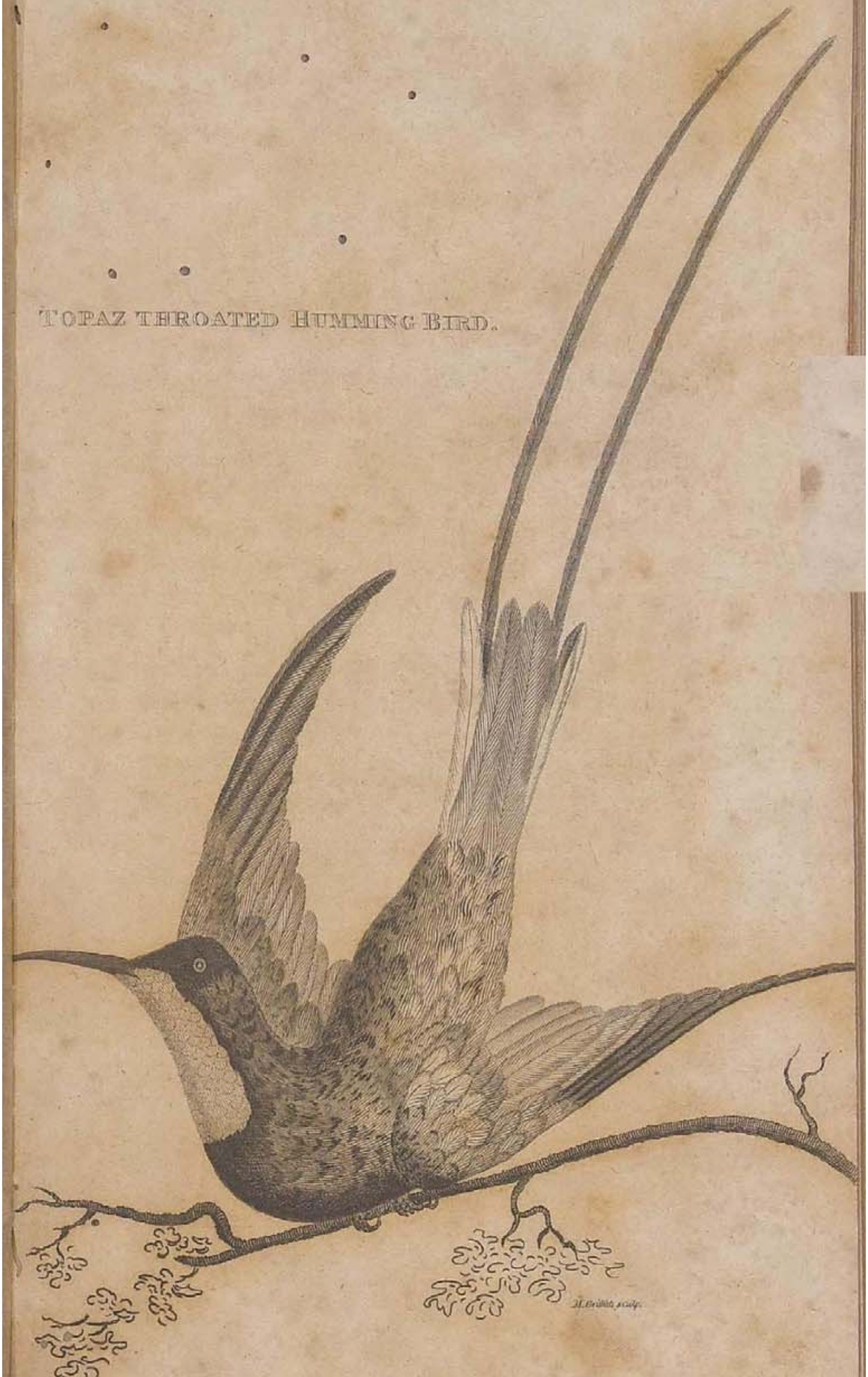
Long-tailed red Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 32.

Le Colibri topaze. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 2. 3. *Pl. Enl.* 599.

Topaz Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This is beyond comparison the most brilliant of all the curve-billed Humming-Birds, its magnitude as well as colours giving it a decided superiority to the rest. It is at least equal to a Wren in the size of its body, but if measured from the tip of the bill to the end of the two middle or long tail-feathers, its extent is from eight to ten inches.

TOPAZ THROATED HUMMING BIRD.



M. Griffith sculp.

1811 Aug.t 1 London Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street

The bill is moderately long, curved, and black: the upper part of the head and neck are also of a glossy black, sinking pretty suddenly, but not quite abruptly, into a fine deep orange-purple colour, which is diffused over the back and smaller wing-coverts: the throat, to a considerable distance down the neck, is of the most splendid topaz yellow, with the lustre of polished gold when exposed to the light, and changing, when viewed in particular directions, to deep emerald green: this large bed of topaz-colour is separated from the breast and sides of the neck by a narrow bar or line of black, beneath which the whole breast and sides are of a deep, but shining purple rose-colour, growing somewhat less intense as it passes down the abdomen: the wings are of a purplish brown; the rump of a bright grass-green, and the tail orange-purple, except the two middle feathers, which are purple brown, and exceed the rest by about four inches: they are of a narrow shape, and are slightly pointed at the tips: the thighs are very thickly coated with white feathers, and the legs are black. A slight variation in the plumage of this bird is observable in different individuals, in some of which the middle part of the tail is grass-green, and the side feathers orange or chesnut with green tips.

The female is very far inferior in point of brilliancy to the male, being of a dark coppery-green colour, with a slightly-gilded rufous or copper-red stripe down the throat; dusky wings; white thighs, very thickly feathered; and ferruginous tail, with

the two middle feathers dusky blueish-black, and not exceeding the rest in length.

The Topaz-Throated Humming-Bird is a native of several parts of South America, but is said to be principally found in Surinam and Guiana, where it is observed to frequent in preference the banks of rivers and brooks, and this chiefly in the interior of the country. Monsr. Sonnini informs us that he has frequently seen these beautiful birds in considerable numbers in the above situations, commonly perched on the lower branches of such trees as grew on the banks of the stream, or such as from decay had fallen into the water. During their flight they skim the surface of the water in the manner of Swallows.

PARADISE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus paradiseus. *T. cristatus ruber, alis cæruleis, rectricibus duabus longissimis.*

Crested red Humming-Bird, with blue wings, and two of the tail-feathers very long.

Trochilus paradiseus. *T. curvirostris ruber, alis cæruleis, capite cristato, rectricibus intermediis longissimis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Mellivora avis cristata, cum duabus pennis longis in cauda. *Seb. mus.* 1. *p.* 97. *t.* 61. *f.* 4.

Paradise Humming-bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Our whole knowledge of this species depends on the description and figure given in the first volume of Seba's Thesaurus, where it is described as of a fine red colour, with blue wings, and a very large

crest on the head, the feathers of which are continued downwards on each side, so as in some degree to encircle the neck: these feathers are of different lengths, and appear to be very numerous, so as to form a full crest, somewhat resembling that of a Hoopoe: two of the tail-feathers are of great length, equalling that of the whole bird: the bill is represented of a brown colour, and considerably curved, and the legs pale brown. In the description the tongue is expressly said to be bifid, as in other Humming-Birds, and it is added that this species is a native of New Spain. The bird does not appear to be known to modern ornithologists, and is given by Linnæus from Brisson, whose only authority is Seba. In the Linnæan specific character the two long tail-feathers are stated to be the two middle ones; but as the whole depends on Seba's figure, this is a particular which must rest uncertain, since no other feathers but these are expressed in the engraving, and the accompanying description does not state whether they are the two middle or exterior feathers. The total length of the figure is about eight inches and a half.

BLUE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyanurus. *T. viridis subtus cinereus, gula pectore rectricibusque duabus mediis longissimis cæruleis.*

Green Humming-bird, cinereous beneath, with the throat, breast, and two very long middle tail-feathers blue.

Avis ex Nova Hispania Yayauquitototl dicta. *Seb.* 1. *p.* 84. *t.* 51. *f.* 7.

Blue-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS also is given on the authority of Seba, who informs us that the upper parts of the body and wings are of an elegant green colour, deepest on the back and smaller tail-feathers: the face and throat are blue, and the two middle tail-feathers, which far exceed the rest in length, are blue also: the abdomen grey, and the bill and legs yellowish: the bill is considerably curved, and the length of the whole bird is, according to the figure, about eight inches and a quarter. Native of New Spain.

FORK TAILED HUMMING BIRD.

FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forficatus. *T. viridi-aureus, vertice cæruleo, cauda forficata aureo-cærulea, rectricibus duabus exterioribus longissimis.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue crown and gold-blue forked tail, with the two outer feathers very long.
Trochilus forficatus. *T. curvirostris viridis, rectricibus lateralibus longissimis, pileo rectricibusque cæruleis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
Long-tailed green Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 33.
L'Oiseau-mouche a longue queue, &c. *Buff. ois.*
L'Oiseau-mouche a tete bleu. *Viell. pl.* 60.
Fork-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This elegant species, which appears to be extremely rare, seems to have been first described by Edwards from a specimen received from Jamaica. "The bill, says Edwards, is slender, strait *, pretty long, and of a black colour: the crown of the head is blue, or else the bird is mostly green: the quills are of a dirty purplish colour, except three green ones next the body: the coverts of the wings are green: the lower belly and coverts under the tail are white: the thighs dusky: the tail-feathers are of the most shining beauty that can be imagined, appearing sometimes of a shining blue colour, and upon a little turn will change greenish; then again into a colour mixed with a bright golden splendor: these feathers, forming a

* It is in reality but slightly curved, yet sufficiently so, even according to Edwards's own figure, to justify its being placed in the present section.

very long and broad tail in proportion to the body, are very firm and stiff, and not easily put in disorder: the feathers all over the body have something of a shining golden lustre, but nothing in comparison with the beauty of the tail: the legs, feet, and claws are black."

As the figure of Edwards is copied in the present publication, it is unnecessary to add the description of the proportional gradation in point of length in the tail-feathers. The British Museum is possessed of a somewhat incomplete specimen of this bird, in which however the remarkable lustre of the tail-feathers still continues in undiminished splendor. This specimen, in a somewhat different attitude, is represented in the elegant work of Messieurs Audebert and Viellot.

SCISSARS-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Furcifer. *T. viridi-aureus alis fuscis, gula alba, pectore caudaque forficata viridi-cæruleis nitentibus.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with brown wings, white throat, and glossy blue-green breast and forked tail.

Bec-fleur a queue en ciseaux. *Azara. Par.*

Length five inches and a third: bill black and slightly curved: throat milk-white, each feather marked by a small black spot: rest of the neck and the breast of an enamel blue with glossy reflexions: tail changeable blue-green: crown of the head brown; cheeks, upper part of neck, rump,

belly, and wing-coverts green-gold: wings violaceous brown. Native of Paraguay.

BLACK-CAPPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Polytmus. *T. viridis nitens, vertice caudaque nigris, alis fusco-violaceis, rectricibus duabus exterioribus longissimis.*
Glossy-green Humming-Bird, with black crown and tail, violet-brown wings, and two very long outer tail-feathers.
Trochilus Polytmus. *T. curvirostris virescens, rectricibus lateralibus longissimis, pileo rectricibusque fuscis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
Long-tailed black-cap Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 34.
L'Oiseau-mouche à longue queue noire. *Buff. ois.*
Le Colibri à tete noire. *Viell. pl.* 67.
Black-capped Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

A VERY elegant species, and of considerable size, measuring about nine inches and a half in total length, the two exterior tail-feathers extending far beyond the rest. "The bill, says Edwards, is thicker at the basis than in most of this kind; pretty long, ending in a point, a little bowed downwards, of a yellow colour, with a black point: the crown of the head and beginning of the neck behind are of a black colour, with something of a blueish gloss: the throat, breast, and belly are covered with green feathers inclining to blue, of a firm substance, lying close and regular like the scales of fishes, and of so fine a surface that they reflect the light as doth burnished gold: the feathers on the back are of a looser make, of a yellower green, not having the bright lustre of the breast: the wings are of a brownish purple, having,

in some lights, a brighter, blueish purple cast: the ridge of the wing, from the shoulder a good way down, is white: the tail is black or dusky, the feathers increasing in length from the middlemost to the outermost save one, which is about five times longer than any of the rest: the two long feathers are of a loose, soft texture, easily ruffled, and flowing with the least breath of air; and what is remarkable in the tail is, that these two fine feathers are the outermost but one on each side, having a lesser stiff feather under them, as well as above, the better to support them, which is singular: the legs, feet, and claws are black."

This species is a native of South America, and is also found in Jamaica. The female is said to be greenish above, and white below; the sides of the neck varied with white and green, and the tail destitute of the two long plumes so conspicuous in that of the male.

GREAT HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus maximus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula nivea, crisso ferrugineo, vertice remigibus caudaque cærulescentibus. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with white throat, ferruginous vent, and blue crown, quill and tail-feathers.

Trochilus maximus. *Mus. Lesk. No. 76. t. 2.*

Ekelberg's Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

Described in the Museum Leskianum: length eight inches: the crown of the head, quill-feathers,

and tail blueish; the hind part of the head, back, breast, wing-coverts, and rump green gold: the throat white: the vent rufous; the tail blackish, and of a pointed shape, and the plumage of the whole bird glossy. Native region unknown.

GREAT CAPE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Capensis. *T. curvirostris viridis, rectricibus intermediis longis, tectricibus alarum cæruleis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Humming-Bird, with long middle tail-feathers, and blue wing-coverts.

Trochilus Capensis. *Lin. mantiss.* 1771. *p.* 525.

Ekelberg's Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

Described by a Mr. Ekelberg, on whose authority it was admitted by Linnæus into his Mantissa of the Systema Naturæ. Its size is said to be that of a Swallow, and its colour gold-green, with black quill-feathers and tail, of which the two middle feathers are thrice the length of the rest, which are edged towards the base with a gloss of green, and the vent-feathers are black with lucid blue spots. Native, according to Mr. Ekelberg, of the Cape of Good Hope, and perhaps may in reality rather belong to the genus *Certhia* than to that of Trochilus, which seems, in general, confined to the regions of America and the West Indies. I am even induced to suspect that the above supposed Humming-Bird of Mr. Ekelberg may be nothing more than the *Certhia famosa* of Linnæus.

SUPERCILIOUS HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superciliosus. *T. aureo-fuscus subtus canus, rostro longo, superciliis rectricibusque mediis elongatis albis.*

Gilded-brown Humming-Bird, grey beneath, with long bill, white brows, and elongated middle tail-feathers white at the tips.

Trochilus superciliosus. *T. curvirostris fuscus nitens, rectricibus intermediis longis, abdomine subincarnato, superciliis albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Brin-blanc. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 17. 18. 19.

Colibri à longue queue de Cayenne. *Briss. orn. Pl. Enl.* 600. *f.* 3.

Supercilious Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is readily distinguished from all others yet known by the great length of its bill, and its strongly cuneated tail. The total length of the bird is about seven inches: the bill near an inch and three quarters: colour of the crown of the head, and upper parts of the bird gilded olive; the wings brown, and the tail gilded greenish-brown, the side-feathers tipped with pale rufous, and the two middle feathers, which are an inch longer than the rest, and of a sharpened form, white at the extended tips: the under parts of the bird are pale grey-brown, with a dusky stripe down the throat and on each side the head, from the bill to the eye, over which is a whitish streak. The female differs in being of a pale rufous-grey beneath; in having a shorter bill in proportion, with the lower mandible whitish, and the tail of the

usual shape, or but very slightly cuneiform, and tipped with white. The young males are said to resemble the grown birds, except in having the lower mandible whitish, and the two middle tail-feathers shorter in proportion. In this state the young bird has been described by Linnæus and others, according to Monsr. Viellot, under the title of *Trochilus Thaumantias*. This however may be considered as very doubtful, the *Trochilus Thaumantias* being remarkable for the splendor of its plumage.

ADMIRABLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Thaumantias. *T. viridi-aureus remigibus nigricantibus, rectricibus albo fimbriatis, extima exterius alba.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blackish quill-feathers, and tail-feathers edged with white, the exterior one entirely white on the outside.

Trochilus Thaumantias. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, rectricibus æqualibus albo fimbriatis, extima exterius alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Guanumbi sexta species. *Marcgr. Bras. p.* 197.

Polytmus. Le Colibri. *Briss. av.*

Le petit Colibri. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 600. *f.* 1.

Admirable Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

First described by Marcgrave, whose account is thus translated by Willughby. "The whole head, neck, back, and belly, and the beginning of the wings are covered with feathers of an excellent shining colour, consisting as it were of a mixture of much gold, half fire-colour, and a little green: in brief, shining like the sun: in the belly

are a few white feathers mixt: the legs are black: the wings blackish: in the tail almost an inch and half long, handsome and broad, consisting of some feathers of the same rare colour with the rest of the body, some of a mixt colour of green and golden, and white about the edges, some half white, half green, shining with golden, that is, on one side the shaft white, on the other green."

This species seems to admit of much variation as to the splendor of its colours: Dr. Latham describes his specimen in the following manner. "This, I should think, is one of the smallest of the crooked-billed Humming-Birds, being only two inches ten lines in length: the bill is eleven lines long, and the tail thirteen: the upper mandible black, the lower white: the colour of the plumage is wholly of a greenish violet, except the wings, which are brown, and on the lower part of the belly is a spot of white: the two middle tail-feathers are of a bright green-gold, with a copper gloss, and the others the same, but edged with white, and the outer one is entirely white on the outer web: legs and claws black."

This species is a native of Brasil and several other regions of South America.

BRIGHT-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

T. chrysorhynchos. *T. aureo-viridis, gula pectoreque nitidissimis, alis subferrugineis, rectricibus albo marginatis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with very bright throat and breast, subferruginous wings, and white-edged tail.

Le Vert-doré à queue blanche et vert. *Viell. pl.* 41.

This Monsr. Viellot considers as a species before undescribed: its total length is about five inches, and its habit, according to Viellot's figure, somewhat resembles that of the T. superciliosus, though the bill is far shorter in proportion, and less curved: the tail also is slightly rounded, the two middle feathers hardly exceeding the rest in length: the edge of the shoulders are white, and a small white streak appears over the eye: the upper mandible is black; the lower white with black tip: the legs yellowish. Native of Guiana.

RED-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus jugularis. *T. viridi-aureus, fusco-cyaneo tinctus, gula pectoreque sanguineis, abdomine nigricante, cauda æquali.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with a tinge of dusky blue, with blood-red throat and breast, blackish abdomen, and even tail.
Trochilus jugularis. *T. curvirostris cærulescens, rectricibus æqualibus, collo subtus sanguineo. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
Red-breasted Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 266. *f.* 1. *Lath. syn.*
Trochilus granatinus. *Lath. ind. orn.* Garnet-throated Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*
Le Colibri a gorge carmin. *Buff. ois.*
Le Grenat. *Buff. ois. Viell. colibr. pl.* 4.
Trochilus auratus. *Lin. Gmel.*
Certhia prasinoptera? *Sparm. Mus. Carls. Lath. ind. orn.*

This species, which seems to vary a little in intensity of colour as well as in size in different individuals, measures about four inches and a half in length, and is of a deep green-gold colour on the upper parts, and dusky or black beneath, except on the throat, which, to a considerable distance on each side and down the neck, is of a deep red or garnet-colour: the quill-feathers of the wings are dusky: the bill and legs black. "The bill, says Edwards, is more bowed down than is common in this genus: the sides of the head, and the throat, as far as the breast, are of a fine red or carmine-colour; the top of the head, upper side of the neck, the belly, thighs, and tail are of a dusky brown or black, mixed with a little fringing of blue on the edges of the feathers: the rump and

BLACK-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Edwards pl. 36.

RED-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Edwards pl. 266.

covert-feathers of the tail, both above and beneath, are of a fine blue colour: the wings are of a fine dark green, with a gloss like polished gold when exposed to the sun: the insides of the wings are also green, but not so bright as the outer: the legs are short in proportion, as in all this kind: both legs and feet are dusky or blackish."

There can be little doubt that the *Garnet-Throated Humming-Bird* of Dr. Latham is the same species. The specimen measured four inches and a quarter: the head, neck, back, and tail were of a very dark green, appearing blackish in some lights and glossy green in others: the wing-coverts and upper tail-coverts the same: the quills dusky; the belly, thighs, and vent black, with a very faint greenish gloss: the throat, from the chin to the breast, of a fine deep garnet colour, appearing very glossy in some directions. Dr. Latham adds that the supposed female is similar to the male, but has the throat green-gold instead of garnet-colour.

VAR.?

Le Grenat. *Buff. et Viell.*

This, which Monsr. Viellot considers as the same species with the preceding, is described by Buffon under the name of *Le Grenat*. It measures, according to this author, five inches in total length, the bill measuring ten or twelves lines: the cheeks, just beneath the eye, the sides and lower part of

the neck, and the throat as far as the breast, are of a fine bright garnet-colour: the upper part of the head, the back, as well as the under parts of the body are of a velvety black: the wings and tail of the same colour, but gilded with a green gloss.

It is probable that a mistake is made by Buffon in the above description; and that instead of five the length should have been stated at four inches. Monsr. Viellot's specimen measured four inches French, and agrees in all respects with the description of Edwards, except that the throat is less bright, being of a purple red, with a slight gilded gloss, and that the beak seems somewhat less curved. Native of South America.

VIOLET HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus violaceus. *T. atropurpureo-violaceus, antice nitens, alis caudaque viridi-aureis rectricibus atro suffusis.*

Dark purple-violet Humming-Bird, glossy on the foreparts, with green-gold wings and tail, the latter tinged with black.

Trochilus violaceus. *T. curvirostris atro-violaceus, gutture pectoreque violaceo-nitentibus, alis caudaque viridi-aureis, rectricibus atro contaminatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Polytmus Cayanensis violaceus. *Briss. av.*

Le Colibri violet. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 600. *f.* 2.

Violet Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Brisson: length four inches and a quarter: bill long in proportion to the bird, and black: the whole bird, except the wings and tail,

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M. Griffith sculp

BAR-TAILED HUMMING BIRD.

181[illegible] Nov. 5, London, Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street, & the other Proprietors

which are gold-green, is violet-purple, very glossy on the throat and breast, but verging to velvet-black on the other parts: the gold-green colour of the tail, in some particular lights, appears black. Native of Cayenne.

BAR-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus sparganurus. *T. aureo-viridis, gula smaragdina, cauda forficata nigra, rectricibus fascia aureo-phoenicea.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with emerald throat, and black forked tail with a gold-crimson bar across the feathers.

A MOST beautiful species: length nearly eight inches: colour green-gold, but not very bright, except on the throat, which is of a golden emerald-colour: wings brownish or dusky: tail long, and strongly forked, the two exterior feathers measuring about four inches and a half in length, the rest gradually shortening: colour velvet-black, each feather crossed by a broad gold-crimson bar somewhat beyond the middle *: ends of the feathers rounded: bill and legs black. Described from an elegant specimen in Mr. Bullock's Museum, and said to be a native of Peru.

* In the exterior feather on each side the crimson bar is considerably wider than in the rest.

CRIMSON-HEADED BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyaneus. *T. curvirostris coccineo-sericeus, dorso cæruleo, alis nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*
Velvet-crimson Humming-Bird, with blue back, and black wings.
Avicula Mexicana cyaneo colore venustissimá. *Seb.* 1. *p.* 102. *t.* 65. *f.* 3.
Trochilus venustissimus. *Lin. Gmel.*
Le Colibri bleu. *Buff. ois.*
Crimson-headed blue Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Du Tertre in his History of the Antilles: size half that of a Wren: head, throat, and under parts, as far as the middle of the belly, velvet-crimson with varying glosses: back blue: wings black. Seba figures a bird supposed to be the same with this, but measuring, according to the figure, about five inches in length: the crown of the head, and under parts scarlet, the back black, and the wings blue: the bill long, whitish, and pretty much curved. According to Seba it is a native of Mexico.

Monsr. Viellot, in the work entitled *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, seems inclined to think the bird described by Du Tertre to be no other than the *Trochilus jugularis* or Red-Breasted Humming-Bird, but this supposition by no means agrees with the colour of the head in that species.

WHITE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucurus. *T. cupreo-viridis, remigibus fuscis, collo antice lunula subrubra, cauda æquali alba.*

Coppery-green Humming-Bird, with brown quill-feathers, a reddish crescent in front of the neck, and white even tail.

Trochilus leucurus. *T. curvirostris viridi-aureus, rectricibus æqualibus albis, collari rubro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

White-tailed Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 256. *Lath. syn.*

Le Collier rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 600. *f.* 4.

Described by Edwards: length four inches and a half: bill long, slender, bowed downwards, of a black colour towards the point, and lighter at the base: all the head, neck behind, back, smaller wing-coverts, and breast of a greenish-brown colour, changeable, according to the direction of the light, into copper or gold-colour: across the breast a horizontal light reddish bar: belly and under tail-coverts dull whitish: wings dark purplish: the two middle tail-feathers coppery green, the remaining eight white, the two exterior ones on each side being clouded with dusky towards the tip: legs and feet whitish. Native of Surinam.

MANGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Mango. *T. cupreo-viridis, stria gulari abdominneque atris, alis fusco-violaceis, cauda ferruginea nigro marginata.*

Copper-green Humming-Bird, with black descending throat-stripe and abdomen, violet-brown wings, and ferruginous tail edged with black.

Trochilus Mango. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, rectricibus subæqualibus ferrugineis, abdomine atro. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Plastron noir. *Buff. ois. Viell. Colibr. pl. 7.*

Le Colibri de Mexique. *Pl. Enl. 680. f. 2. 3.*

Mango Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Length about four inches and a quarter, or rather more: head, neck, back, and lower belly green-gold, darkest on the sides of the belly: down the breast and belly, from the under mandible, a broad velvet-black stripe, edged with steel-blue: sides of the breast blue: wings deep violet-brown or blackish: tail purplish-chesnut, edged and tipped with black, but the two middle feathers gilded violet-black: vent deep grey. The female is said to differ in having the two middle tail-feathers gold-green, like the back. Native of South America, and particularly of Brasil, but is said to be found also in St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other West-Indian islands.

Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this species in which the throat, on each side the black stripe, was white. He also informs us that a pair of young Humming-Birds, supposed to be of this species, are reported, on unexceptionable testi-

mony, to have been brought alive to England, having been hatched during their voyage from Jamaica, where the parent bird, while sitting on her eggs, was discovered by a young gentleman then on the point of leaving the island. He cut off the twig on which the nest was placed, and brought it on board the ship. The female soon became sufficiently tame to suffer herself to be fed with honey, and during the voyage hatched two young ones, but did not long survive that event: the young were however so successfully managed as to be brought in good health to England, where they were in the possession of Lady Hammond. Dr. Latham adds that Sir Henry Englefield, Bart. and Colonel Sloane were both witnesses to these little birds readily taking honey from the lips of Lady Hammond with their bills. One of the birds survived at least two months from the time of its arrival; but the other did not live many days *.

* Azara, in his History of Paraguay, tells us that Don Pedro Melo of Portugal, Governor of Paraguay, kept a Humming-Bird, which was caught full-grown, for the space of four months. It was permitted to fly about the house at full liberty, knew its master perfectly well, whom it would salute, and fly round him in order to ask its food. Don Melo at such times took a cup of clear syrop, and, inclining it a little, the bird would plunge its beak into it and feed. He also gave it flowers from time to time, and thus this charming animal lived apparently as well as in the open plains, till at length, during the absence of its master, it perished through the negligence of the domestics.

PURPLE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus porphyrurus. *T. fuscus, jugulo aterrimo holoserico, fascia utrinque collari caudaque purpureis. Vivar. Nat. 9. t. 333.*

Brown Humming-Bird, with velvet-black throat, and purple neck-stripes and tail. *Nat. Misc. vol. 9. pl. 333.*

Mango Humming-Bird, var. A. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which was, I believe, first described as a distinct species by myself, under the name of *Trochilus porphyrurus*, has sometimes been considered as a variety of the immediately preceding, from which it totally differs in the cast of its colours; the crown of the head being deep greenish grey, the remainder of the upper parts brown, and the tail fine purple, each feather blackish near the end, but tipped with white: the two middle feathers plain black: from the bill through the eyes, along each side of the neck, passes a broad brilliant purple band, while from the lower mandible down the throat and breast, as in the former species, passes a deep or velvet-black stripe: the belly is dusky, and on each side the lower part is a patch or spot of white. Native of South America and the West-Indian islands.

PURPLE TAILED HUMMING BIRD.

1811, Aug.t 1. London, Published by G. Kearsley, Fleet Street.

ASH-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cinereus. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus cinereus, alis fusco-violaceis, cauda rotundata chalybea, rectricibus apice albis.*
Green-gold Humming-Bird, ash-coloured beneath, with violet-brown wings, and rounded steel-blue tail with white tips.
Trochilus cinereus. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, subtus cinereus, rectricibus lateralibus nigris, tribus extimis chalybeis, apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Ash-bellied Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*
Le Colibri a ventre cendrè. *Viell. Colibr. pl. 5.*

Length about six inches and a half: bill long, and but slightly bent: crown of the head, back, and smaller wing-coverts gold-green: throat, breast, and belly fine ash-grey: wings purplish-brown: tail longish, and slightly cuneated, the two middle feathers green-gold, the others violet-black, deeply tipped with white. Native of South America.

BLACK-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pectoralis. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, pectore holoserico-nigro, abdomine albo, cauda subpurpureo-chalybea.*

Green-gold curve-billed Humming-Bird, with velvet-black breast, white belly, and purplish steel-blue tail.

Trochilus pectoralis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus gramineus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

Black-Breasted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Hausse-col vert. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 9.*

Trochilus Dominicus.? *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, subtus subcinereus, rectricibus medio ferrugineis apice albis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

St. Domingo Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Vert perlé. *Buff. ois.*

Var.? Le Plastron violet. *Viell. pl. 70.*

Mango Humming-Bird. var. B.? *Lath. suppl.*

LENGTH, according to Monsr. Viellot's figure, about four inches: bill rather long in proportion to the bird: colour greenish-brown above; velvet-black beneath, except the throat to a considerable distance on the sides and down the neck, which is of a bright gold-green: the black colour of the under parts is deepest on the breast: across the vent is a whitish bar: the tail is violet, (in Monsr. Viellot's figure violet-lilac,) slightly tipped with black. In some individuals the belly is said to be white.

This species appears to be considerably allied to the *Trochilus porphyrurus* or Violet-Tailed Humming-Bird, from which however it differs in the colour of the neck and throat.

Monsr. Viellot seems inclined to suppose the *Trochilus Dominicus* or Domingo Humming-Bird of Dr. Latham, (*Vert perlé* of Buffon,) to be the young of this species. It is described as measuring rather more than four inches, and as having the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and tail of a light gold-green, mixing at the sides of the neck and breast with the pearl-grey colour of the under parts: the wings are violet-brown, the tail white at the tip, and of a polished steel-colour beneath.

The Black-Breasted Humming-Bird is a native of the West-Indian islands, and has been observed by Monsr. Viellot to frequent in preference such flowering shrubs as are planted near houses; perching mostly on some dry twig, and at such times spreading its tail in a semicircle. When flying it utters an almost continual sharp cry. It rarely suffers any other bird to frequent the tree in which it builds, and Monsr. Viellot has even seen it drive away a Mocking-Bird, by flying about its head and perpetually assaulting the eyes with its long beak. The nest is somewhat more than an inch in diameter, and covered externally with lichens: the young are two in number, and when in their first plumage have the under parts brown, without any gloss.

The female Black-Breasted Humming-Bird is said to be distinguished from the male by having the green on the fore part of the neck divided by two white streaks, and the breast of a paler black than that of the male.

GREEN-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gutturalis. *T. viridi-aureus, gula smaragdina utrinque albo-rufescente, pectore strigaque abdominali nigris.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with emerald throat whitish-rufous on each side, black breast, and black abdominal stripe.

Trochilus gularis *. *T. curvirostris viridi-aureus, collo subtus smaragdino lateribus rufo, abdomine albo, pectoris macula nigra. Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus maculatus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Le Colibri a cravate verte. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 10. *Pl. Enl.* 671. *f.* 1.

Green-throated Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

GREATLY allied to the Black-breasted Humming-Bird in habit, and even in distribution of colours, and may, according to Audebert, be considered as a variety of that bird, which however it considerably exceeds in magnitude; Monsr. Audebert's figure representing it at least five inches in length, while the preceding is not more than about four inches and a quarter at fullest extent. The upper parts, in the present species, are dark green-gold, with a somewhat irregular white band slightly tinged with rufous on each side the whole length of the neck, proceeding from the base of the lower mandible: the throat is bright or emerald gold-green; the wings violet-black; the breast velvet-black, narrowing into a

* This title might cause confusion, Mr. Latham having another species of the same name. I have therefore changed it to *gutturalis.*

stripe beneath the belly, the sides of which are whitish intermixed with green-gold: the tail viewed from beneath is violet-lilac for two thirds of its length, the remainder black. Monsr. Audebert observes that he has seen many individuals of this species, all agreeing in colour, except in the white neck-stripes, which are either more or less tinged with rufous.

VAR.?

VIOLET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus nitidus. *T. curvirostris viridi-auratus, subtus albus, gula media fusco-viridi, cauda violacea, rectricibus tribus exterioribus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Violet-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Colibri a queue violette. *Audeb. pl.* 11. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 671. *f.* 2.

Trochilus albus. *Lin. Gmel.*

This seems to be a mere variety of the preceding, from which it differs in having a black stripe down the throat instead of the brilliant green one in the *gutturalis:* the tail is violet, the side-feathers edged with dusky, and tipped with white.

RUFOUS-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Brasiliensis. *T. viridi-aureus? subtus rufescens, alis caudaque fusco-violaceis, rectricibus apice albis, tibiis albo-pennatis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, rufescent beneath, with violet-brown wings and tail, the latter tipped with white, and white-feathered legs.

Trochilus Brasiliensis. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus albo-rufescens, cauda nigricante-viridi, apice albo, tibiis pennatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus hirsutus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Le Colibri à ventre roussatre. *Buff. ois.*

Le Colibri à pieds vetus. *Viell. Colibr. pl.* 20. *et* 63.

Rufous-bellied Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

An elegant species, measuring about four inches and a half in length: colour above green-gold, beneath yellowish-rufous: crown of the head brown: wings violet-brown, and tail purple-brown, growing blackish towards the end, and tipped with white; the two middle feathers gilded-green: legs and feet generally covered with white down, but in some specimens bare: bill long, slightly curved, with the upper mandible black, and the lower whitish-yellow with dusky tip. Native of Brasil.

PUNCTULATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus punctulatus. *T. aureo-viridis, alis nigricantibus, humeris dorsoque albo maculatis, cauda fusca apice alba.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blackish wings; shoulders and back spotted with white, and brown tail with white tip.
Trochilus punctulatus. *Lath. ind. orn. Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
Zitzil ou Colibri picquetè. *Buff. ois.*
Hoizit-ziltototl. *Fernand. Mex. p.* 705.
Spotted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon from Hernandez. Length five inches and a half: colour green-gold, with blackish wings, and marked on the shoulders and back with white specks: the tail is brown with white tip. Native of Mexico, where it is called by the title of *Hoitzitzil.*

BANDED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus fasciatus. *T. aureo-viridis rufo undulatus, capite rufo-nigricante, corpore utrinque fascia nigra albo marginata.*
Green-gold Humming-Bird, with rufous undulations, blackish-rufous head, and a black band edged with white along each side the body.
Bec-fleur à bande noir long du corps. *Azara Par.*

Length four inches and a quarter: bill a little curved, and rather large for a Humming-Bird: feathers on the upper parts edged with rufous: behind each eye a small white spot, and a velvet-black stripe, bounded on each side by a white one,

from the corners of the bill to the tail, which is reddish-violet, all the side-feathers being tipped with white, and above the white tip a deep blue spot. Native of Paraguay. Monsr. Azara observes that some individuals are of somewhat smaller size, and have no ferruginous edging or mixture on the feathers.

SCALLOPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus punctatus. *T. aureo-viridis, subtus subfuscus albo undulatus, alis subviolaceis, cauda basi apiceque alba.*

Gold-green Humming-bird, beneath brownish undulated with white, with subviolaceous wings, and tail white at the base and tip.

Le Colibris a ventre piquetè. *Viell. pl.* 8.

Length four inches: colour of the upper parts green-gold: of the under pale brown, finely scalloped with white, the feathers being edged with that colour; but beneath the throat they are grey, bordered with brown: the quill-feathers are dark violet-brown, the two middle tail-feathers green-gold, and the side-feathers black with white tips and base; appearing, when the tail is closed, as if white with a large black spot towards the end.

In its habit and proportions Monsr. Viellot observes that this bird seems most strongly allied to the Mango Humming-Bird, of which it is not impossible that it may be the young, in its first year's plumage.

GOLD-GREEN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aureo-viridis. *T. aureo-viridis, alis nigricantibus, cauda chalybea, apice alba.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blackish wings, and steel-blue tail with white tip.
Trochilus viridis. Le Colibri vert. *Viellot pl.* 15.

Length about four inches: colour entirely green-gold, except the quill-feathers, which are blackish, and the tail, which is steel-blue, the eight side-feathers slightly tipped with white. Native of the West-Indian islands. In point of size and habit this bird resembles the Trochilus Mango.

FEMALE.?

Trochilus margaritaceus. *T. curvirostris viridis nitens, subtus margaritaceo-canus, cauda basi chalybea, medio purpureo-fusca, apice alba. Lath. ind. orn.*
Bright-green Humming-Bird, pearl-grey beneath, with the tail steel-blue at the base, purple-brown in the middle, and white at the tip.
Le Plastron blanc. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 680. *f.* 1. *Viell. pl.* 16.
Grey-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Length about four inches: colour above green-gold: quill-feathers violet-brown: tail deep steel-blue, growing purplish-brown towards the end, where it becomes black with white tips, but the two middle feathers are green-gold: whole under parts pearl-grey, whitest on the throat.

AURULENT HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aurulentus. *T. obscure aureo-viridis, gula humerisque lucidioribus, pectore nigro, abdomine fusco, cauda subviolacea.*

Dark gold-green Humming-Bird, with brighter throat and shoulders, black breast, brown abdomen, and subviolaceous tail.

Trochilus aurulentus. Le Hausse-col dorè. *Viell. pl.* 12. 13.

GREATLY allied to the Black-breasted Humming-Bird, but the beak rather shorter in proportion. Colour of the crown of the head and back obscure gold-green: the rump and two middle tail-feathers green, the remaining ones violet, tipped and edged with blue: the throat and smaller wing-coverts bright gold-green, the sides of the neck tinged with steel-blue: the breast black, growing brown on the abdomen, the sides of which have a slightly gilded cast: the wings violet-brown. The female, according to Audebert, differs considerably from the male, being of a bright gold-green above, and deep ash-grey beneath: the quills violet-brown, the two middle tail-feathers dull brownish gold-green, the rest ferruginous at the base, then violet-black, with white tips. This species is a native of the island of Porto-Rico, where it is not uncommon.

BLACK-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus holosericeus. *T. subaureo-viridis, alis fuscis, cauda abdomineque nigris, fascia pectorali cærulea.*
Gilded-green Humming-Bird, with brown wings, black tail and abdomen, and blue pectoral bar.
Trochilus holosericeus. *T. curvirostris viridis, rectricibus æqualibus supra nigris, fascia pectorali cærulea, abdomine nigro. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
Le Colibri vert et noir. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl. 6. et var. 65.*
Black-bellied Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl. 36.*
Var? Trochilus maculatus? *Miller's Ill. Nat. Hist. pl. 47. f. 1.*

LENGTH four inches or rather more: head, neck, back, and smaller wing-coverts deep gold-green: across the breast a broadish glossy-blue band: quill-feathers deep brown: rump glossy greenish blue: belly and vent black, with a gloss of reddish copper-colour on the sides: tail violet-black, the under surface and under coverts blue. In some individuals a white or whitish band crosses the lower part of the belly, while in others a white or whitish spot alone is visible on each side that part.

Native of Mexico and Guiana. The bird figured at plate 65 of Viellot, under the name of *Colibri a ventre noir*, seems clearly a variety of the present species.

TRIMACULATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus trimaculatus. *T. aureo-viridis subtus niger, maculis tribus lateralibus albis, remigibus fuscis, cauda chalybea.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, black beneath, with three white spots on each side, brown quill-feathers, and steel-blue tail.

Trochilus maculatus. *Miller. Miscell. pl. 47. f. 1.*

This, according to Miller's figure, is one of the larger Humming-Birds, measuring about four inches and a half, or rather more, in total length: the colour is deep gold-green on the crown, back of neck, back, smaller wing-coverts, and rump: the larger wing-coverts and quill-feathers brown; and the whole under parts, from bill to vent, deep black, with three moderately large oval white spots on each side, the lowest just behind, or rather upon the thighs: tail rather short, rounded, and of a deep blue-black colour: bill strong, black, and nearly strait, or so slightly bent as to make it doubtful whether it should be ranked among the strait or curve-billed Humming-Birds; legs brown. Native of South America. This description depends entirely on Miller's figure, and may perhaps be no other than a variety either of T. Mango, holosericeus, or pectoralis.

SMALL FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus furcatus. *T. cæruleo-violaceus nitens, vertice gulaque viridi-aureis, alis abdomine caudaque furcata nigris.*

Glossy violet-blue Humming-Bird, with gold-green crown and throat, and black wings, abdomen, and forked tail.

Trochilus furcatus. *T. curvirostris cæruleo-violaceus, vertice collo uropygioque viridi-aureis, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, cauda bifurca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oiseau-mouche violet à queue fourchu. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 599. *f.* 2.

Furcated Humming-Bird. *Nat. Misc. vol.* 11. *pl.* 397.

L'Oiseau-mouch violet a queue fourchu. *Viell. pl.* 34.

Lesser fork-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is a species of peculiarly neat appearance. It measures about four inches in total length, and has the tail deeply forked: the crown of the head and upper part of the neck are of a dusky colour, with a changeable green lustre: the chin and throat of the richest and most brilliant gold-green: the back and breast glossy violet-blue: the abdomen dusky black, with a whitish bar across the vent: the wings and tail violet-black, and the upper tail-coverts gold-green. It is a native of several parts of South America and of some of the larger West-Indian islands. The bill in this species, as in some others, is so very slightly curved that it may with nearly equal propriety be ranked in either division of the genus, which has accordingly been done by different authors; Gmelin, in his edition of the Systema Naturæ of Linnæus,

having placed it, after the example of Dr. Latham, among the curve-billed species, while Monsr. Viellot, on the contrary, ranks it in the strait-billed division.

CAYENNE FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forcipatus. *T. viridi-aureus, capite colloque violaceis, abdomine macula alba, cauda chalybea bifurca. Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with violet head and neck, abdomen marked by a white spot, and forked tail.

Trochilus macrourus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à longue queue couleur d'acier bruni. *Buff. ois.*

Cayenne Fork-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Described by Buffon. Length six inches: the body, both above and below, is of a bright green-gold colour, with a white spot on the lower part of the belly: the head and neck are of a fine violet-blue; the wings violet-black, and the tail blue-black with the lustre of polished steel: it is also very strongly forked, the feathers lengthening gradually from the middle feathers to the end ones, which are longer by two inches than those of the middle. Native of Cayenne.

WHITE-LEGGED FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus elegans. *T. aureo-viridis, pectore nigro, alis violaceo-nigris, cauda furcata nigro-virescente.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with black breast, violet black wings, and greenish-black forked tail.
Trochilus elegans. Le Hausse-col à queue fourchue. *Viell. pl.* 14.

Length near five inches: colour green-gold, with black breast, violet-black wings, and greenish-black tail, which latter is deeply forked. Native of St. Domingo, where it was observed by Viellot. It chiefly frequents the borders of large woods, perching on the tops of trees.

HARLEQUIN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Histrio. *T. fuscus, vertice gula pectore humerisque viridi-aureis, abdomine rubro, genis cyaneis.*
Brown Humming-Bird, with gold-green crown, throat, breast, and shoulders, red belly, and blue cheeks.
Trochilus multicolor. *T. curvirostris fuscus, abdomine rubro, vertice gula pectore dorsoque medio viridibus, vitta per oculos ad nucham cærulea, postice nigro marginata. Lath. ind. orn.*
Harlequin Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. Nat. Misc.* 3. *pl.* 81.

A highly elegant species, and remarkable for the variety of its colours. Length about four inches: bill long for the size of the bird, very slightly bent, and of a pale or yellowish brown colour: crown of the head, throat, neck, breast,

upper part of the back, rump, and wing-coverts fine gilded grass-green: cheeks, from the bill, and whole upper part of the neck, fine ultramarine blue; separated from the green of the upper part of the back by a narrow black bar, beyond which is a bright but pale blue-green one: wings and tail fair bright-brown: belly and vent-feathers orange-scarlet, or red-lead colour: wings long in proportion to the bird: tail rather long, and slightly rounded at the tip. Native country uncertain.

YELLOW-FRONTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus flavifrons. *Trochilus curvirostris viridis, sincipite flavo, remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Humming-Bird, with yellow front, and black wings and tail.

Yellow-fronted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Yellow-fronted Honey-sucker. *Penn. Gen. of Birds.*

A SMALL species, slightly described by Mr. Pennant in his work entitled *Genera of Birds.* Forehead yellow: body and wing-coverts green: quills and tail black. Native of South America.

PURPLE-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus torquatus. *T. curvirostris viridis, vertice purpureo, collo inferiore annulo cæruleo, cauda bifurca purpurea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Green Humming-Bird, with purple crown, lower part of neck surrounded by a blue collar, and purple forked tail.

Purple-crowned Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Purple-crowned Honey-sucker. *Penn. Gen. Birds.*

Described by Mr. Pennant. Crown purple: throat green: round the whole lower part of the neck a collar of rich deep blue: back green: wings and tail deep purple, the latter forked. Size very small. Native of South America.

ORANGE-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aurantius. *T. curvirostris fuscus, capite aurantio, gutture pectoreque flavis, alis purpureis, cauda ferruginea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brown Humming-Bird, with orange head, yellow throat and breast, purple wings, and ferruginous tail.

Orange-headed Humming-Bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Orange-headed Honeysucker. *Penn. Gen. Birds.*

Described from Pennant's Genera of Birds: head orange: throat and breast yellow: back and belly deep brown: wings purple: tail bright ferruginous: size said to be very minute. Native of South America.

GULAR HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gularis. *T. aureo-viridis subtus albus, alis caudaque nigricantibus, gula crissoque cyaneis. Cimel. Phys. t.* 30. *f. A.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, white beneath, with blackish wings and tail, and deep-blue throat and vent.
Trochilus gularis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Described from a drawing by Mr. Miller, and said to be a native of the East-Indies, which is probably a mistake. Its length appears to be about three inches, and its colours as expressed in the specific character. Perhaps a native of South America.

GILT-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cristatellus. *T. curvirostris viridis, capitis crista viridi-nitente aurea, remigibus caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.* 2.
Green Humming-Bird, with shining gold-green crest, and black wings and tail.
Gilt-crested Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl.* 2.

A small and elegant species; length two inches and a half: colour green, and on the top of the head a bright gold-green crest: quill-feathers and tail black. The female is greenish brown above, and whitish beneath, with dusky spots on the breast. This species seems much allied to the following.

LITTLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus exilis. *T. curvirostris viridi-fuscus, rubro nitens, capite crista viridi-nitente, apice aurato, remigibus caudaque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Brownish-green Humming-Bird, with a gloss of red, glossy-green crest with gilt tip, and black wings and tail.

Little Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Humming-Bird of a black colour. *Bancr. Guiana.*

The smallest of the curve-billed division: described in Bancroft's History of Guiana: length only an inch and half: colour greenish brown, with a bright red or coppery gloss: head furnished with a small tuft, green at the base, but of a brilliant gold-colour at the top: quills and tail of a fine black. Native of Guiana.

Qu. whether both this and the immediately preceding, though ranked by Dr. Latham in the curve-billed division of the genus, are any thing more than varieties of the *Trochilus cristatus?*. In such very small species describers not professedly ornithological might easily overlook the exact form of the bill, and other minute particulars, and the descriptions given by Dr. Bancroft seem only intended as general notices of the most remarkable subjects which he had observed during his residence in Guiana.

With strait Bills.

RACKET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus platurus. *T. viridi-aureus, abdomine remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectricibus duabus mediis nudis apice pennatis.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with brown belly, quill-feathers, and tail; the two middle tail-feathers naked with webbed tips.
L'Oiseau-mouche a raquettes. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 52.
Trochilus platurus. *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, gula smaragdina, rectricibus rachi expansa rufo-alba, intermediis duabus setaceis elongatis, apice expansis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Trochilus longicaudus. *Lin. Gmel.*
Racket-tailed Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

The total length of this singular species is about three inches and three quarters, and its colour deep green-gold, except on the throat, which is very brilliant: the belly, wings, and tail are violet-black, and the latter is of a remarkable appearance, being deeply forked, with the feathers all of a pointed shape, and the two exterior ones extending very considerably beyond the rest in the form of naked shafts, plumed only at the tip, so as to represent the shape of a racket or battledore.

In the description given of this species by the Count de Buffon a mistake is made in stating the two middle tail-feathers instead of the two exterior ones to be the longest. It should be observed also that these two feathers, till they arrive at a small distance beyond the rest, are plumed on the sides, after which the web gradually shortens, leaving

only a scarce perceptibly barbed shaft for about the length of half an inch, terminated by the racket-shaped web before-mentioned.

The Racket-tailed Humming-Bird is a rare species, and is a native of South America, but the particular regions in which it is found seem not to be distinctly ascertained. Monsr. Viellot informs us that several well-preserved individuals, examined by himself, all agreed in the structure of the tail. When however we consider that the same kind of appearance occasionally takes place in the tail of the bird called the *Momot*, which yet, in its truly perfect state, exhibits those feathers completely webbed throughout their whole length, we may perhaps be induced to suspect that a similar particularity may occur in the present species of Humming-Bird, and that the exterior feathers of the tail may, at some particular periods of its growth, be regularly plumed throughout.

BROAD-SHAFTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus latipennis. *T. viridi-aureus subtus canus, alis caudaque fuscis, remigum primorum scapis dilatato-incurvatis.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, grey beneath, with brown wings and tail, and the shafts of the greater quill-feathers dilated and incurvated.
Trochilus latipennis. *T. rectirostris viridis subtus griseus, remigibus tribus seu quatuor primoribus scapo maxime dilatato incurvo, rectricibus lateralibus fusco-nitentibus apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*
L'Oiseau-mouche a larges tuyaux. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 672. *f.* 2. *Viell. pl.* 21.
Trochilus campylopterus. *Lin. Gmel.*
Broad-shafted Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is one of the larger Humming-Birds, is distinguished by a very remarkable circumstance; viz. the structure of the chief quill-feathers, which have their shafts considerably widened in the middle, as well as curved or bent outwards: the length of the bird is about five inches, and its colour slightly-gilded green above, and pale ash beneath: the wings violet-black, and the tail of similar colour, tipped with white; the two middle feathers gold-green. Native of Cayenne, and considered as a very rare species.

VIOLET-EARED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus auritus. *T. viridi-aureus subtus albus, aurium pennis subelongatis violaceis, remigibus nigris, rectricibus lateralibus albis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, white beneath, with slightly elongated violaceous ear-feathers, black wings, and white lateral tail-feathers.

Trochilus auritus. *T. rectirostris viridi-auratus, subtus albus, tænia infra oculos nigra, macula aurium fasciculari violacea, rectricibus quatuor intermediis nigro-cæruleis, lateralibus albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oiseau-mouche à oreilles. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 25. 26.

Grand Oiseau-mouche de Cayenne. *Briss. av.*

Violet-eared Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

An elegant species. Length about four inches and a half: shape rather more slender than in others of the genus: colour of the upper parts bright gold-green; of the under parts white: from the bill, on each side the head, a black band, passing below and beyond the eyes: on each side the neck an oval or slightly-lengthened patch of bright steel-blue or violet feathers: wings and four middle tail-feathers violet-black, the side-feathers milk-white: legs feathered to the toes. The female resembles the male, but wants the blue ear-feathers, and is of an ash-white beneath, with longitudinal dusky spots. This species is a native of Cayenne.

WHITE-COLLARED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellivorus. *T. viridi-aureus, capite collo pectoreque cæruleis, fascia nuchali abdomine caudaque albis.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue head, neck, and breast, and white nuchal bar abdomen and tail.
Trochilus mellivorus. *T. rectirostris, rectricibus nigris: lateralibus albis, capite cæruleo, dorso viridi, abdomine albo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*
L'Oiseau-mouche dit La Jacobine de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl.* 640.
White-bellied Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 35. *Lath. syn.*
L'Oiseau-mouche a collier, dit La Jacobine. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 23.
Var? Trochilus fimbriatus. *T. viridi-aureus, pennis gulæ juguli-que albo fimbriatis, ventre cinereo, rectricibus nigro-chalybeis, lateralibus apice griseis. Lath. ind. orn.*
Spotted-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this species, which, perhaps, was first described and figured by Edwards, is something more than four inches: the head and under parts of the neck are deep glossy blue: the upper part of the neck green-gold, crossed by a moderately broad milk-white bar, reaching rather more than half way towards the fore-parts: the back, wing-coverts, and rump are green gold: the quill-feathers violet-black, and the tail white, slightly tipped with black: the two middle tail-feathers, which are shorter than the rest, are of the colour of the back: the tail is also slightly divided or forked at the end. Native of South-America, and particularly of Cayenne, where it is not uncommon.

VAR. ?

Le Jacobine variè. *Viell. pl.* 24.

This, which is supposed by Monsr. Viellot to be either a young male before it has gained its complete plumage, or else the female of the above species, is blueish green-gold above, and white beneath, variegated on the throat and breast with grey and blue: the tail green-gold, growing blue at the end, and tipped with white. Native of Cayenne.

VAR. ?

L'Oiseau-mouche a gorge tachetée. *Viell. pl.* 22.

This I place as a farther variety of the preceding species, which it resembles in habit and general cast of colours. It is blackish green-gold above, and white beneath, mottled or scalloped with black or dark-brown on the throat, and with dusky green-gold on the breast and upper part of the abdomen: the wings are violet-black, and the tail of the same colour, but the side-feathers edged and tipped with white. Native of Cayenne, and figured by Monsr. Viellot from a specimen long preserved in the French Museum, and which, as he imagines, may have been the one described by

Buffon under the name of *Oiseau-mouche à gorge tachetée*, and which, like many other specimens, has suffered greatly by the fumigations of sulphur which were formerly practised in that Museum as a preservative from insects, but which, as Monsr. Viellot very properly observes, have done more injury to the plumage of the birds than they would have suffered from the ravages of the insects themselves.

GREEN AND BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Ourissia. *T. aureo-viridis, dorso pectore abdomineque cæruleis, remigibus fuscis, cauda subæquali fusco-aurea.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue back, breast, and belly, brown quill-feathers, and golden-brown tail.

Trochilus Ourissia. *T. rectirostris viridi-auratus, rectricibus subæqualibus fusco-aureis, remigibus nigris, abdomine cæruleo. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Mellisuga Surinamensis pectore cæruleo. *Briss. av.* 3. *p.* 711.

L'Emeraude-amethyste. *Buff. ois.*

Oiseau-mouche a poitrine bleue. *Pl. Enl.* 227. *f.* 3.

Green and blue Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 35. *f.* 2. *Lath. syn.*

The American word *Ourissia*, signifying a sunbeam, is applied by some of the earlier writers to certain species of Humming-Birds, on account of the splendor of their colours. Linnæus applies the name to the *Green and Blue Humming-Bird* of Edwards, a middle-sized species, measuring nearly four inches in total length, and of a coppery green-gold colour, the upper part of the back, the breast, and belly fine deep blue, with a slight golden gloss:

SAPPHIRE & EMERALD HUMMING BIRD.

SUPERB HUMMING BIRD.

Fleet Street

the sides of the body, vent, and thighs dusky or blackish brown; and lastly, the wings and tail brown, the latter very slightly inclining to a forked shape, the two middle feathers being somewhat shorter than the rest: the bill is rather long for the size of the bird, and of a black colour, as are also the legs.

It should be added that Edwards considered this as the female of the white collared Humming-Bird above described. It is a native of Surinam.

SUPERB HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superbus. *T. viridi-aureus, vertice cæruleo, fascia per genas duplici nigro-alba, gula pectoreque phoeniceis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with blue crown, double black-and-white cheek-stripe, and crimson throat and breast.

Trochilus superbus. Stripe-checked Humming-Bird. *Naturalist's Miscellany. vol.* 13. *pl.* 517.

This most beautiful species was first described in the thirteenth volume of the Naturalist's Miscellany, and afterwards introduced into the splendid work of Monsr. Viellot. It is unquestionably one of the finest of this brilliant race. Its length is about four inches and a quarter: the bill very long in proportion to the bird, strait, and black: the crown of the head bright sky-blue: from the bill to the head, on each side, a moderately broad black stripe, and beneath this a white stripe: throat and upper part of the breast of a most brilliant scarlet, the feathers full, or somewhat projecting: remain-

der of the body, both above and below, gold-green, but much paler or greyer beneath: wings purplish brown; tail the same, but the outsides of the feathers gold-green, appearing of that colour when closed: each of the two outside feathers tipped with white: legs black. Native, probably, of South-America, but the particular region uncertain.

The figures of this bird, both in Monsr. Viellot's work and the Naturalist's Miscellany, were drawn from a specimen in the collection of General Davies, and which seems to have been the first that ever made its appearance in this country. It was brought from the West Indies.

SAPPHIRE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus sapphirinus. *T. lucido-sapphirinus, dorso subaurato, alis fuscis, abdomine nigro, cauda chalybea.*

Bright sapphire-coloured Humming-Bird, with slightly-gilded back, brown wings, black abdomen, and steel-blue tail.

Trochilus sapphirinus. *T. rectirostris viridi-auratus, subtus albus, collo inferiore violaceo-sapphirino, gula caudaque rufis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Saphir. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 35. 57.

Sapphire Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This species was first described by Buffon, who informs us that it is rather above the middle size, and has the fore-part of the neck and the breast of a rich sapphire-blue, with violet glosses or reflexions: the throat red; the upper and under

parts of the body dark gold-green; the lower belly white; the inferior tail-coverts rufous, and the superior ones shining golden-brown: the bill white with a black tip.

Monsr. Viellot informs us that though the above description is generally supposed to belong to the full-grown bird, yet in reality it will apply only to the full-grown young, or bird in its first year's plumage; and that this species, when in perfection, has no tinge of rufous under the throat, but is of a brilliant sapphire-blue, with the wings brown, the belly black, and the tail blue-black. Native of South-America.

SAPPHIRE AND EMERALD HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus smaragdo-sapphirinus. *T. capite gulaque lucido-sapphirinis, corpore viridi-aureo, alis fuscis, cauda chalybea.*

Humming-Bird with bright sapphire-blue head and throat, gold-green body, brown wings, and steel-blue tail.

Trochilus bicolor. *T. rectirostris saturate viridi-auratus, capite colloque inferiore sapphirinis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Saphir-emeraude. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 36.

Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This also, which is a middle-sized species, is described by Buffon, who very justly observes that the two brilliant colours with which the bird is invested merit the title of the gems by which they are called. He might however have gone farther, and have added that they are accompanied by a vivid metallic splendor not exhibited by the gems

themselves. The sapphire-colour covers the head and throat, beyond which it blends, in the most admirable manner, with the lucid golden emerald-colour with which the breast, belly, and upper part of the back are covered: the wings are brown; the tail glossy blueish-black; and the belly white: the upper mandible is black, the lower whitish. In another specimen observed by Buffon the throat alone was sapphire-coloured, the head and remainder of the body emerald-green. A most beautiful specimen in the Leverian Museum answered to the first description, and exhibited the two colours in their utmost brilliancy: its size was rather inferior to a specimen figured in the work of Monsr. Audebert, but the tail was slightly forked, as in his representation. Native of South-America and the West Indies. The specimen mentioned by Buffon was received from Guadeloupe; that of Viellot and Audebert from Martinique.

VAR.?

BLUE-GORGE HUMMING-BIRD.

L'Oiseau-mouche a gosier bleu. *Viell. pl.* 40.

LENGTH near three inches and a half: colour above coppery green: chin and throat fine sapphire-blue, appearing brown when viewed in some lights, and purplish in others: breast and belly

fine glossy green, with blue reflexions on the sides of the neck: wings violet-black; tail indigo-blue, with a mixture or cast of green: lower part of the belly white. The tail is rather rounded, in which respect it seems to differ from the Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird, of which it is probably no other than a mere variety. It should be added that the upper mandible is black, and the lower white. Native of Guiana.

To the description of the two brilliant Humming-Birds above-detailed, viz. the *sapphirinus* and *smaragdo-sapphirinus*, I shall venture to hint a degree of doubt whether the two kinds may not in reality constitute one and the same species, and whether the different distribution of colours and comparative variation of splendor occasionally observed, may not be rather owing to sexual differences and the various stages of plumage than to a real specific difference; the general appearance being nearly similar in both.

BRILLIANT HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus lucidus. *T. aureo-viridis nitidissimus, gula pectore caudaque cyaneis, macula postoculari alba.*

Bright gold-green Humming-Bird, with deep-blue throat, breast, and tail, and a white spot behind each eye.

Le plus beau des bec-fleurs. *Azara Par.*

Length three inches and a half: bill strait, flesh-coloured, with a blackish tip. Both Monsr. Azara and Sonnini suppose this to be the same

with the Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird, from which however it seems to differ in the deeper blue colour of the breast and tail, as well as in the white spot behind the eyes. Native of Paraguay.

AMETHYSTINE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus amethystinus. *T. viridi-aureus, subtus griseo fuscoque varius, gula colloque inferiore amethystinis, cauda forcipata. Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, varied beneath with grey and brown, with amethystine throat, and forked tail.

Amethystine Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

L'Amethyste. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 672. *f.* 1.

Size of the Red-throated Humming-Bird: upper parts green-gold; under parts marbled with greyish white and brown: throat and fore part of the neck bright amethyst-colour, changing, according to the direction of the light, into purplish brown: wings rather short: tail forked. Native of Cayenne.

RUBY-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Edwards pl. 344.

RUBY-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

RUBY-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus moschitus. *T. fusco-purpureus, subtus nigricans, vertice aureo-rubineo, gula topazina, cauda apice nigra.*

Purple-brown Humming-Bird, blackish beneath, with ruby-gold crown, topazine throat, and black-tipped tail.

Trochilus moschitus. *rectirostris viridi-aureus, rectricibus æqualibus ferrugineis; extimis apice fuscis, remigibus nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Avis Colibri Americana omnium minima Thaumantias dicta. *Seb.* 1. *p.* 61. *t.* 37. *f.* 4.

Le Rubis-topaze. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 227. *f.* 2. *Viell. pl.* 29. 30.

Ruby-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Trochilus elatus. *T. rectirostris virescente-aureus, rectricibus æqualibus ferrugineis, apice nigris, pileo rubro cristato. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Ruby-crested Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 344. *Lath. syn.*

Oiseau-mouche à gorge topaze. *Pl. Enl.* 640. *f.* 1.

Trochilus galeritus. ? *Lath. ind. orn. Molin. Chil. p.* 219.

T. Guianensis. ? ? *Lath. ind. orn.*

T. Carbunculus. ? ? *Lath. ind. orn.* L'Escarboucle. *Buff. ois.*

T. Bancrofti. ? ? *Lath. ind. orn.*

This is one of the most beautiful of the strait-billed Humming-Birds. Its general length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is about four inches and a half: the upper parts of the body are of a very deep reddish brown; the under parts blackish brown: the crown of the head lucid purple or ruby-colour, accompanied by a golden gloss; the feathers scale-shaped, and so disposed as to give the appearance of a crest, more or less conspicuous in different individuals: the whole region of the

throat and forepart of the neck is of the most brilliant golden topaz-colour, shining, like the crest, with a metallic lustre, according to the direction of the light: the wings are purplish chesnut-brown, and the tail purple-ferruginous, slightly tipped with black: on each side the lower part of the abdomen is usually a white spot: the bill and legs are black. The female is said to have only a slight cast of topaz-colour on the throat, and to have the remainder of the under parts of a greyish white colour. The young males are brown above, with a few red specks on the head, and a few gold-coloured ones on the throat. Native of South-America, and particularly of Brazil, Guiana, and Surinam.

VAR.?

RUBY-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

This is so nearly allied to the immediately preceding, as to leave it doubtful whether it should be considered as truly distinct. It is thus described by the accurate Edwards. "Its bill is long, slender, a very little bowed downwards, and of a dusky or black colour: the tongue is divided into small filaments, as in the whole genus: the crest or crown is of an exceeding fine red or flame-colour, having the lustre of a ruby: the throat is like burnished gold, changing in some positions to the light, to an emerald-green: these shining colours in other positions are quite ob-

scure: the body and coverts of the wings are of an obscure brownish olive-colour, the quills a little inclining to purple: in the tail I could count only eight feathers, which are of a cinnamon-colour with black tips: the lower belly and coverts beneath the tail are of the same colour above and beneath: a white line passes across the middle of the belly: the bright spot on the throat is divided from the neck and breast by a dusky line: the legs and feet are black." Native of Guiana and other parts of South-America.

Monsr. Audebert, in his splendid work on this genus, is of opinion that the above Humming-Bird of Edwards is no other than a variety of the Trochilus moschitus, differing in being a trifle smaller, somewhat less intense in point of colour, and in having the crest unusually conspicuous and elevated, which appearance may have easily taken place from a contraction of the back parts of the skin and muscles of the head in a dried specimen.

The two following Humming-Birds, hitherto considered as distinct species, are by Mr. Viellot suspected to be no other than the young of the Trochilus moschitus in different stages of their plumage.

GREY-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pegasus. *T. aureo-viridis subtus griseus, remigibus fuscis, rectricibus atropurpureis basi virescentibus.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, grey beneath, with brown wings, and blackish-purple tail with greenish base.

Trochilus Pegasus. *T. rectirostris, rectricibus basi virescentibus, corpore virescente-aureo subtus subgriseo, tibiis pennatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Mellisuga Cayanensis ventre griseo. *Briss. av. 3. t. 36. f. 4.*

Grey-bellied Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Trochilus leucogaster. ? *Lath. ind. orn.*

Gold-throated Humming-Bird. ? *Lath. syn.*

Perhaps a young female of the Trochilus moschitus. Length about three inches and two lines: colour on the upper parts gold-green, with a changeable coppery lustre, and on the under parts grey-brown: wings violet-brown: tail-feathers particoloured, the lower or base half being gold-green, and the remaining half purplish black, the side-feathers tipped with grey: legs feathered to the toes.

BROWN-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus hypophæus. *T. rectirostris fusco-aureus subtus albidus, vertice fusco, medio gulæ striga longitudinali viridi-aurea. Lath. ind. orn.*

Gilded-brown Humming-Bird, whitish beneath, with brown crown and gold-green stripe down the middle of the throat.

Trochilus striatus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Brown-crowned Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, according to Monsr. Viellot, in the work entitled *Dictionaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, is no other than an advancing young of the Trochilus moschitus, at the period in which it begins to quit its first colour.

CARBUNCLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Carbunculus. *T. rectirostris sericeo-niger, vertice colloque superius obscure rubris, collo inferiore pectoreque flammeo-rubris, rectricibus rufo-aureis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus Carbunculus. *T. niger, capite collo et pectore rubris, alis fuscis, cauda rufo-aurea. Lin. Gmel.*

Glossy-black Humming-Bird, with dark-red crown and nape, fiery-red throat and breast, and gilded-rufous tail.

L'Escarboucle. *Buff. ois.*

Carbuncle Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, if such it really be, and not a variety of *Trochilus moschitus*, is thus described by Buffon. " It is somewhat above the middle size :

the bill, both above and below, furnished with feathers to the middle: the top of the head, and neck, are of a deep, dull red: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast are of the colour of a deep ruby or carbuncle: the rest of the body velvet-black: the wings brown, and the tail of a deep gilded rufous colour." It is said to have been sent from Cayenne, where it is very rare.

Monsr. Audebert, or rather Monsr. Viellot, in his work on the Humming-Birds, considers this as a variety only of the *Trochilus moschitus*, differing merely in being somewhat less brilliant in colour, which circumstance, he supposes, may have arisen from its having been fumigated with sulphur *. In Monsr. Sonnini's edition of Buffon however we are informed that though Monsr. Viellot, in the work above-mentioned, considered this species as a mere variety of the *moschitus*, yet he has since retracted that opinion, in consequence of having received some specimens from Cayenne which exactly accorded with Buffon's description and specimen. He therefore allows it to be a distinct species from *T. moschitus*, though greatly allied to that bird.

* This pernicious practice, according to Monsr. Levaillant and other French naturalists, appears to have done considerable injury to many specimens in the Royal Museum, and is now happily exploded.

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Lyfleate sculp.

RED THROATED HUMMING BIRD

TOPAZ-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus chrysurus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula cinnamomea, remigibus fuscis, cauda topazina.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, with cinnamon throat, brown quill-feathers, and topazine tail.
Bec-fleur a queue couleur de topaze. *Azara Par.*

LENGTH four inches: Native of Paraguay.

RED-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Colubris. *T. triuncialis aureo-viridis, subtus albus gula aureo-rubra, alis caudaque purpureo-fuscis.*
Gold-green Humming-Bird, about three inches in length, beneath white with gold-red throat, and purple-brown wings and tail.
Trochilus Colubris. *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, rectricibus nigris; lateralibus tribus ferrugineis apice albis, gula flammea. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
Red-throated Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 38. *Lath. syn.*
Humming-Bird. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 65.
Le Rubis. *Buff. ois. Viell. pl.* 31. 32. 33.

THIS most beautiful species usually measures about three inches and a third from the tip of the bill to that of the tail: the bill is black, and three quarters of an inch long: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings are of a most resplendent and variable green and gold colour: the chin and throat of a rich shining scarlet, changing, according to the direction of

the light, either into polished gold-colour or deep brownish black: the breast and belly are white; the wings and tail purplish brown, but the two middle tail-feathers green.

The female differs in having the whole under side white, without any redness on the throat: in other respects it resembles the male, except that all the tail-feathers, exclusive of the two middle ones, are tipped with white.

The Red-Throated Humming-Bird is a native of America, continuing in the southern parts of that continent during the whole year, but appearing in North-America in summer only. It breeds in Carolina, Florida, and even, according to some, in Canada. It also appears to be a native of Jamaica and some other West Indian islands. It remains, says Monsr. Viellot, in several of the high regions of North-America for five or six months together; appearing at New-York in the beginning, and even in Canada at the end of May. In winter it migrates into the Floridas; and is found also, though rarely, in the Antilles.

Mr. Pennant, in his Arctic Zoology, has, with great elegance, collected, from the first authorities, the general history of this beautiful bird.

"It flies, says he, with a swiftness which the eye is incapable of following: the motion of the wings is so rapid as to be imperceptible to the nicest observer: lightening is scarcely more transient than its flight, nor the glare more bright than its colours: it never feeds but upon the wing, suspended over the flower it extracts nourishment

from; for its only food is the honied juice lodged in the nectaries, which it sucks through the tubes of its curious tongue: like the bee, having exhausted the honey of one flower, it wanders to the next, in search of new sweets. It admires most those flowers which have the deepest tubes. Thus the female Balsamine and the scarlet Monarda are particular favorites. Whosoever sets those plants before the window is sure to be visited by multitudes of these diminutive birds. It is a most entertaining sight to see them swarming round the flowers, and trying every tube of verticillated plants, by putting their bills into every one which encircles the stalk. If they find that their brethren have been beforehand, and robbed the flower of the honey, they will, in a rage, pluck it off, and throw it on the ground. The most violent passions animate at times their little bodies. They have often dreadful contests, when numbers happen to dispute possession of the same flower. They will tilt against one another with such fury as if they meant to transfix their antagonists with their long bills. During the fight they frequently pursue the conquered into the apartments of those houses whose windows are left open, take a turn round the room, as flies do in England, and then suddenly regain the open air. They are fearless of mankind, and in feeding will suffer people to come within two yards of them; but on a nearer approach, dart away with admirable swiftness. Fernandez Oviedo, an author of repute, speaks, from his own knowledge, of the spirited instinct,

even of this diminutive bird, in defence of its young. "*When they see a man clime the tree where they have their nests, they flee at his face, and strike him in the eyes, commyng, goying, and returning, with such swyftness, that no man would lyghtly beleeve it that hath not seen it.*" Their nests are found with great difficulty, being built in the branch of a tree, amidst the thick foliage. It is of an elegance suitable to the architects; formed on the outside with moss, and in the inside lined with down or gossamer collected from the great Mullein or Verbascum Thapsus; but it is also sometimes made of flax, hemp, hair, and other soft materials. The female is said to be the builder; the male supplying her with materials: each assists in the labour of incubation, which continues during twelve days: they lay only two eggs, white, and as small as pease: the first is very singular, and contrary to the general rule of Nature, which makes, in all other instances, the smallest and most defenceless birds the most prolific. The reasons of the exception in this case are double: the smallness of their bodies causes them commonly to escape the eyes of birds of prey, or if seen, their rapid flight eludes the pursuit; so that the species is preserved as fully as if they had been the most numerous breeders."

This species is, according to the observations of Monsr. Viellot, of a tender and delicate nature, and cannot support the want of its accustomed food for more than twelve or fourteen hours at farthest. In autumn it frequently perishes, in

consequence of having been detained by its late brood, at a time when the flowers begin to be destroyed by frost, as well as of its being weakened by cold weather, when it cannot execute the movements of its wings with the necessary degree of rapidity to keep it suspended while in the act of sucking the juices of flowers. In such a state of the weather it is observed to fly with less velocity; to perch often; sometimes to rest on the ground, and at length to die. The late broods are often exposed to this fate, and are found dead during the autumnal season.

Monsr. Viellot farther informs us, that having observed these birds often to perch on the dry twigs of trees, and wishing to contemplate them in full sunshine, he inserted several small sticks among the flowers which they frequented, and had thus the pleasure of seeing them, while sitting, dart their tongue into the nearest flowers, in order to absorb the honey from their bottoms. He adds that this species builds its nest on trees and shrubs, composing it of the brown down of the Sumach, (a very common tree,) and covers the exterior of it with lichens. One which he preserved was on a red Cedar, (perhaps the red Juniper.) The male brings the materials, which the female arranges. Both sexes sit alternately, and the brood consists of two eggs, of a size proportioned to the bird.

It is probable that the bird described in Dr. Latham's first Supplement under the name of the *Patch-Necked Humming-Bird*, and which is said

to be deep brown above, and white beneath, with a bright-red spot on each side the neck, accompanied by several small dusky ones, was no other than a young male of this species. This supposition is confirmed by Monsr. Audebert's figure of a young male, which perfectly agrees with the above description. See pl. 33 of Audebert and Viellot's work.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus rubineus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula rubro-aurea, alis fusco-purpureis, cauda rufa.*

Green-gold Humming-Bird, with gold-red throat, purplish-brown wings, and rufous tail.

Trochilus rubineus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula rubro-aurea, alis caudaque rufis. Lin. Gmel.*

Trochilus rubineus. *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, gutture rubino nitente, rectricibus rufis, exterius apiceque fusco-viridi-aureo fimbriatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Rubis-Emeraude. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 276. *f.* 4.

Ruby-throated Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, which is described by Buffon, is considerably larger than the Red-Throated Humming-Bird, measuring four inches and a third in length, and is of a green-gold colour, with purplish-brown wings, and rufous tail with a slight gold-green cast on the edges of the feathers, the two middle of which are shorter than the rest: the throat is of a brilliant ruby-red, changing, in certain positions, into a golden hue. It is a native of South America, and particularly of Brasil, and

is considered as one of the rarer kinds of Humming-Bird.

VAR.?

Rubis-Viellot, Sonnini Buff.
Le Grand Rubis. *Viellot. pl.* 27.

This is described by Monsr. Viellot, who, in the opinion of Monsr. Sonnini, has improperly named it *Le Grand Rubis*, since, according to his own account, it measures less by about a line than the Ruby-Throated Humming-Bird, to which it is considerably allied. Its length is four inches and three lines, and its colour on the upper parts dark or blackish grey-brown, the wing-coverts and tail gilded-rufous, the exterior quill-feathers edged with bright rufous, and the exterior tail-feathers with white: the forehead, and under parts, from the throat, bright gold-green, growing dull-blue beneath the belly: the throat is of a bright golden ruby-colour. This species is said to be a native of Brasil and Guiana, and the specimen figured in the work of Messieurs Audebert and Viellot is preserved in the Parisian Museum.

Monsr. Viellot describes and figures, under the name of *Trochilus obscurus*, what may, perhaps, be either the female or young of the above: it is somewhat smaller, and is of a slightly-gilded brown above, and ash-coloured beneath; the tail pale ferruginous, with a black bar near the end, and tipped with white.

EMERALD-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellisugus. *T. viridi-aureus, gula viridi-cœrulea nitente, alis nigro-violaceis, tibiis pennatis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, with glossy blue-green throat, violet-black wings, and feathered legs.

Trochilus mellisugus? *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, rectricibus æqualibus cœruleis, remigibus atro-cærulescentibus, tibiis pennatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Trochilus viridissimus? *T. rectirostris viridis vividissimus inauratus, abdomine albo, cauda chalybea. Lath. ind. orn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à gorge verte. *Viell. pl.* 39.

L'Oiseau-mouche tout-vert.? *Viell. pl.* 42.

L'Oiseau-mouche à poitrine verte.? *Viell. pl.* 44.

All-green Humming-Bird.? *Edwards pl.* 360. *f.* 1.

L'Orvert.? *Buff. ois.* Vert-doré. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 276. *f.* 3.

Cayenne Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche à gosier bleue? *Viell. pl.* 40.

Length about three inches: front and upper parts of the body green-gold, changing into brown according to the light: throat and sides of the neck fine gold-green with blue and violet glosses: breast and belly yellow gold-green: on each side the belly a white spot: wings violet-black: tail glossed with green: legs feathered to the feet. The female resembles the male, but is less bright in colour. This bird seems the same with the *All-Green Humming-Bird* of Edwards, with which it agrees in size. Edwards describes his specimen as having the head, neck, and whole body of a fine green colour, blueish on the under side, with a bright shining gloss; the upper side and coverts of the wings more yellow, and with a

copper-coloured gloss: the quills brownish purple, and the tail dark blue. Viellot's specimen was brought from Porto-Rico. Buffon describes his *Orvert* as measuring only two inches in length, and as having the belly white, and Mr. Latham mentions a specimen of similar size and appearance. It is therefore doubtful whether the *Orvert* of Buffon be the same with this; and a similar doubt must remain with respect to the *T. mellisugus* of Linnæus. Monsr. Viellot however adds to the description of his *Oiseau-Mouche a gorge verte* that the young birds have the lower part of the abdomen white. The *Oiseau-Mouche tout-vert* of Monsr. Viellot seems to be no other than the species above-described, differing only in being more uniformly gold-green, or with less appearance of the blue gloss.

RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus collaris. *T. rufus, subtus pallidior, vertice viridi-aureo, gula aureo-rubra pennis utrinque elongatis.*

Rufous Humming-Bird, paler beneath, with gold-green crown and gold-red throat with the feathers elongated on each side.

Trochilus collaris. *T. rectirostris rufo-testaceus, subtus rufescente-albus, vertice viridi-aureo, gula flammeo-rubra, lateribus pennis elongatis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Sasin. *Viell. pl.* 61. 62.

Ruff-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

The Ruff-necked Humming-Bird is of a rather smaller size than the Red-Throated, to which it is in some degree allied, and, like that species, is

found even in the high northern latitudes of the American continent. Its length is three inches and a quarter: the head is of a rich variable green and gold colour: the feathers on the neck are somewhat lengthened, disposed on each side in the form of a ruff, and are of a brilliant crimson or ruby-colour with a copper gloss: the back and tail-coverts are rufous or cinnamon-coloured: the wing-coverts green, and the wings purplish brown: the tail is cuneiform, bright ferruginous at the base, and brown at the tip, and the feathers are of a pointed shape: the whole under parts, from the throat, are blossom-coloured, or white with a cast of rufous.

The female differs in being of a green-gold colour above, and white beneath: the throat marked by several minute red spots, and the tail-feathers, except the two middle ones, slightly tipped with white.

This species inhabits, in great numbers, the neighbourhood of Nootka Sound, where the natives brought many of them to our navigators alive, and fastened by a long hair tied round one of their legs.

TUFTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ornatus. *T. subfuscus rufo-cristatus, gula smaragdina, pennis colli elongatis rufis apice viridi-aureis.*

Brownish Humming-Bird, with rufous crest, emerald throat, and elongated rufous neck-feathers with gold-green tips.

Trochilus ornatus. *T. rectirostris viridi-aureus, subtus fusco-aureus, crista rufa, abdomine infimo vittaque transversa uropygii albis, infra aures utrinque pennis 6 seu 7 elongatis rufis apice macula viridi. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Hupecol. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 640. *f.* 3. *Viell. pl.* 49. 50.

Trochilus ornatus. Ruff-necked Humming-Bird. *Museum Leverianum. p.* 128. *et pl. oppos.*

Tufted-necked Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This is considerably allied to the Ruff-Necked Humming-Bird, but far surpasses that species in the beauty and variety of its plumage. Its total length is about three inches: the bill is reddish at the base, but black at the tip, and is covered for about one fourth of its length by minute gold-green plumes: the forehead, hind-head, back, and wing-coverts are of a bright gold-green colour: the wings violet-brown: the throat, to a considerable distance down the neck, of a most brilliant golden green, forming a kind of shield, as in the Topaz-Throated Humming-Bird, and appearing brown when viewed in particular lights: the remainder of the under parts are rufous brown, the rump and vent-feathers ash-coloured: on the top of the head is a most elegant ascending crest, composed of soft silky plumes of a very bright

cinnamon or ferruginous colour, and on each side the neck, pointing backwards, and extending to a very considerable distance, is a tuft or series of numerous, unequal, lengthened plumes, of a bright rufous colour, rather paler towards the end, and terminating in a dilated tip of a deep but lucid gold-green colour. In the young bird these plumes are shorter and broader than in the full-grown one, and of a gilded copper-green cast. The female is of similar colour to the male, but more of a rufous cast beneath, and is destitute both of the crest and side-plumes which form so conspicuous an ornament in the male. This species is a native of Guiana.

WHITE-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus albirostris. *T. nigricans, gula aureo-viridi pennis albido fimbriatis, rostro femoribus crissoque albis.*

Blackish Humming-Bird, with gold-green throat, each feather edged with grey, and white bill, thighs, and vent.

L'Oiseau-mouche à bec blanc. *Viell. pl. 45.*

This Monsr. Viellot describes as a new species. Length three inches and a quarter: colour above brown, the crown of the head glossed with dark carmine-colour, and the back slightly gilded: bill white, with a black tip: neck, throat, and breast green-gold, each feather edged with pearl-grey: abdomen brown, but with a mixture of gold in particular lights: wings and tail violet brown, the latter rufous at the tip: wings extending beyond

the tail. Native of Cayenne. In his Appendix Monsr. Viellot appears to think this bird either a young or a female of some other species hitherto undetermined.

VIELLOT'S HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Vielloti. *T. olivaceo-nigricans aureo-nitens, subtus albicans, remigibus fusco-violaceis.*
Blackish-olive Humming-Bird, with golden gloss, beneath whitish, with violet-brown quill-feathers.
L'Oiseau-mouche à ventre gris. *Viell. pl.* 53.
L'Oiseau-mouche de St. Domingue. *Briss. ois.* 3. *t.* 76. *f.* 8.
Trochilus niger ?? *T. rectirostris rectricibus subæqualibus corpore nigro subtus aurato, crisso albo, tibiis pennatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*
Black Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS, which is one of the smallest of the genus, is described and figured by Monsr. Viellot, under the name of *L'Oiseau-Mouche a ventre gris*, and is a species perfectly distinct from some others with which it has been confounded. Its total length is two inches and three lines, and its colour on the upper parts green-brown with a coppery lustre: the quill-feathers of the wings are violet-brown, and the tail of the same colour, except the two middle feathers, which, as in most others of the genus, are of the colour of the back: the whole under parts, from the chin to the vent, are greyish white, and the legs are covered with grey plumes. The female differs from the male in being rather smaller, of a dull grey beneath, and in having all

the tail-feathers, except the middle pair, tipped with white.

This small species is common in the island of St. Domingo, where Monsr. Viellot assures us he has procured several pair, with their nest and young. Each brood, as in all of this genus, whose nests have been hitherto observed, consist of two. The period of incubation is twelve days: on the thirteenth the young are hatched, and remain in the nest seventeen or eighteen days, by which time their wings are fully grown: they then follow their parents in quest of food: the nest is sometimes placed with its bottom horizontal on a branch, and sometimes it is attached by its side to a perpendicular one; and is externally covered with lichen, and lined internally with fibres of cotton: the male is extremely affectionate to the female, watching her, and bringing her food during the time of incubation, and afterwards assisting in the care of the young. When the family leaves the nest, the young usually perch on some dead twig on a neighbouring tree; the parents immediately extracting honey-juice from the neighbouring flowers, and feeding the young; either sitting by them, or on the wing, by applying the tips of their tongues to those of the young, which immediately swallow it with avidity, agitating their wings the while, and from time to time uttering a feeble cry or note of delight.

Monsr. Viellot seems to suppose this species to be the *Trochilus niger* of Linnæus; but if this be the case, it must be confessed that the Linnæan

specific character is not very correctly descriptive, since it states the bird to be black above, and gilded beneath.

WHITE-TEMPLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucocrotaphos. *T. aureo-viridis, subtus canus abdomine albo, linea postoculari albida, remigibus caudaque chalybeis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, beneath grey with white belly, a whitish stripe behind the eyes, and blue-black quill and tail-feathers.

Oiseau-mouche au tempes blanches. *Azara Par.*

Total length three inches and five twelfths: from the angles of the eyes a whitish stripe of a line in diameter passing towards the sides of the hind-head, and beneath it another which is blackish: the two exterior tail-feathers tipped with a whitish spot, which on the third feather nearly vanishes: bill red for half its length, and black for the remainder, and about eight lines long. The most common species in Paraguay. Male and female alike.

MAUGEAN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Maugeanus. *T. aureo-viridis, subtus violaceo-cæruleo nitens, remigibus rectricibusque violaceo-nigris, cauda subfurcata.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, beneath glossed with violet-blue, with violaceous-black wings and tail, the latter slightly forked.

L'Oiseau-mouche Maugè. *Viell. pl.* 37. 38.

Tobago Humming-Bird? *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about three inches and a half: colour green-gold, with blue and violet reflexions on the under parts: lower part of the abdomen white: wings and tail deep violet-black: the latter forked. Native of the island of Porto-Rico, from whence it was brought by Monsr. Mauge. The female is rather smaller than the male, of a coppery green above, and greyish white beneath: the wings brown, the two middle tail-feathers green, the succeeding ones tipped with blue, and the two exterior ones on each side green at the base, then grey, gradually deepening into blue, and tipped with whitish grey.

LITTLE BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ruber. *T. subferrugineus fusco submaculatus, rectricibus lateralibus fusco-violaceis.*

Subferruginous Humming-Bird, slightly spotted with brown, with the side-feathers of the tail violet-brown.

Trochilus ruber. *T. rectirostris, rectricibus lateralibus violaceis, corpore testaceo fusco submaculato. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Little brown Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 32.

L'Oiseau-mouche pourpre. *Buff. ois.*

Little brown Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Edwards from a pair of specimens brought from Surinam. Length rather more than three inches: bill rather long, and slightly bent*: top of the head dull brown, spotted with bright brown: throat, sides of the head, neck, breast, and belly bright bay or dull orange: under the eye a stroke of dark brown, and on the breast some dark spots: back and upper part of the wings dull brown, intermixed with brighter or yellowish brown: quill and tail-feathers dull purple, except the middle tail-feathers, which are brown.

* So as to render it doubtful in which division of the genus it should be placed.

CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cristatus. *T. aureo-viridis subtus cinereus, crista aureo-cærulea acuminata, remigibus caudaque violaceis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, cinereous beneath, with golden-blue pointed crest, and violet quill-feathers and tail.

Trochilus cristatus. *T. rectirostris viridis, alis fuscis, abdomine fusco-cinereo, crista cærulescente, tibiis pennatis. Lin. Syst. Nat. Lath. ind. orn.*

Crested green Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 37. *Lath. syn.*

L'Oiseau-mouche hupè. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 227. *f.* 1. *Viell. pl.* 47. 48.

The Crested Humming-Bird seems to have been first described by Edwards, who, in the thirty-seventh plate of his excellent work, has given a good figure both of the bird and its nest. The total length of the bird is three inches. "The bill, says Edwards, is slender, sharp-pointed, and not so long as in most of this kind, of a black colour, and very little bowed downward: the top of the head, from the bill to the hinder part, which ends in a crest, is first green, and toward the hinder part dark blue: both these colours shine with a lustre far exceeding the brightest polished metals, the green part especially, which is the lightest in some lights, changes from green to gold-colour, so beautiful as not to be expressed by colours, or hardly conceived in the absence of the object: the feathers of the upper part of the body and wings are dark green intermixed with gold-colour: just beneath the bill is a spot of dirty white: the breast

M. Griffith sculp.

CRESTED HUMMING BIRD.

and belly are of a dark, dirty, grisled or mixed grey colour: the quills are of a purple colour, and the tail is of a blueish black, something glossy on the upper side, the under side more glossy than the upper, which is not common: the legs and feet are very small, and of a black colour."

The female of this species differs in wanting the crest, and in being ash-coloured beneath. Native of South America and some of the West Indian islands. In its general manners and character it seems to resemble the Red-Throated Humming-Bird, being of a bold disposition, attacking larger birds, and expelling them from its haunts. It frequents gardens, building on the twig of an orange-tree or jasmine, and sometimes on the projecting straws of the roof of a cottage; and if the nest and young be taken into the house, will follow, and rear the young in their state of confinement.

CRESTED BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pileatus. *T. fuscus, crista cæruleo-nitente acuminata.*
Brown Humming-Bird, with glossy-blue pointed crest.
Trochilus pileatus. *T. rectirostris pallide fuscus, remigibus rectricibusque saturatioribus, crista cærulea splendidissima. Lath. ind. orn.*
Trochilus puniceus. *T. pallide fuscus, crista cærulea. Lin. Gmel.*
L'Oiseau-mouche à huppe bleu. *Viell. pl.* 63.
Crested brown Humming-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

This, which resembles the preceding in size and habit, differs in being entirely of a fine and rather pale brown colour, the wings and tail rather deeper, and the throat rather lighter than the other parts: the crest is similar in shape and size to that of the immediately preceding bird, and is of a fine bright or glossy blue colour. This species, if such it really be, and not a mere variety of the preceding, is called in the Gmelinian edition of the Systema Naturæ by the name of *Trochilus puniceus*, but why a name so little expressive of the true colour should have been fixed upon it is not easy to conceive.

TROCHILUS MINIMUS

or

Least Humming Bird

1808 Oct.r 1. London Publish'd by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

LEAST HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus minimus. *T. aureo-viridis sescuncialis, subtus albidus, alis caudaque violaceo-fuscis.*

Gold-green Humming-Bird, measuring about an inch and half in length, beneath whitish, with violet-brown wings and tail.

Trochilus minimus. *T. rectirostris, rectricibus lateralibus margine exteriore albis, corpore viridi-nitente, subtus albido. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Guainumbi minor corpore toto cinereo. *Raii syn.*

Least Humming-Bird. *Edw. pl.* 105. *Nat. Misc. vol.* 12. *pl.* 489. *Zool. Lect.* 1. *pl.* 62.

Le plus petit Oiseau-mouche. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 276. *f.* 1. *Viell. pl.* 64.

The smallest of all the genus; and consequently of the whole feathered tribe. General length from sixteen to seventeen lines, or rather more than an inch and quarter: colour on the upper parts green-gold, the quill and tail-feathers glossy violet-brown or blackish, and the exterior tail-feathers edged and tipped with white: under parts pale or whitish grey in the male, and dusky grey in the female. Native of several parts of South America, and of some of the West Indian islands, particularly, as is said, of Jamaica. It seems to have been first correctly described by Edwards, for on the loose general descriptions of Marcgrave, and repeated by Willughby, &c. no dependance can be placed. "The bill, says Edwards, and whole upper side of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail are of a dirty brown colour, yet in the sunshine there is a

small gloss of a gold-green colour, which strikes not the eye in common lights: the under side of the head, neck, and belly are of a dirty white: the outside feathers of the tail are also white: the legs and feet are black: the bird, when dried, weighed no more than five grains. I take it to be the same with the *Smallest Humming-Bird* of Sir Hans Sloane's History of Jamaica, vol. 2. p. 307, where he says it weighed not over twenty grains when just killed."

The above specimen, from Edwards's description of the colours, appears to have been a female. The figure engraved in Sloane's Jamaica is represented by far too large for the bird, and is otherwise so ill executed as to be unworthy of quotation. The figure given in Brisson's Ornithology, and repeated in the Planches Enluminées of Buffon agrees in size with that of Edwards. Those represented in the work of Monsr. Viellot are a trifle larger, or at least longer, measuring about an inch and five eighths in length, and were brought from America by Dufresne. The gold-green of the upper parts is more brilliant in these figures than the general tenor of descriptions would lead us to suppose; but in these birds, as in all others, considerable diversity as to the colour of the plumage must be expected to take place in individuals of different ages, and in different degrees of perfection. A pair of this species in the British Museum are of a brownish green above, with but a slight appearance of a gilded lustre. They are reported however to have belonged to the col-

lection of Sir Hans Sloane, and may therefore well be supposed to have lost much of their original lustre of plumage.

The nest of this species is described as rather large for the size of the bird, but this appearance is owing to its thickness: it is covered outwardly with lichens, and lined with fine cotton or other downy substances: the eggs are said to be of the size of coriander seeds, and of a dull white colour.

END OF PART I.

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